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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Publisher would be glad if those whose subscriptions to the *C. & D.* expire this month would renew as early as possible, so that there may be no hitch in despatching the 1907 *Diary* to them. Their subscriptions for 1905-6 included a copy of the 1906 *Diary*, so to get the 1907 one prompt renewal of subscriptions is essential. The contents of the new *Diary* will, we believe, be thoroughly appreciated, several features of practical importance being quite novel to trade diaries. The year's subscription of *ten shillings* includes one copy of the *Diary*; extra copies 3s. 6d. each. Cheques or postal orders should be made payable to E. Halse, and sent to the Publisher of the *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., with the name and address of the sender.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK is rather voluminous, so that we are compelled to hold over several features, including "Chemists' Windows" and the "Prescription Problem." The latter brought us hundreds of postcards this week.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL was not reached on Monday (p. 678).

DR. LEONARD DOBBIN is the only new nominee for the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners for Scotland (p. 695).

THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS who passed the apothecaries' assistants' examination last month are given on p. 664.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests the formation of a brotherhood or fraternity of registered chemists to combat encroachments on their rights (p. 697).

A BULLETIN of the United States Department of Agriculture clears up a misunderstanding that has existed as to the characters and microscopic structure of *Spigelia marilandica*. These points are referred to on p. 662.

THE PURE FOOD ACT of Victoria is disturbing business relations with that State, in so far as there is no finality about the regulations made under it. We quote the latest information on p. 669, and print some comments on p. 680.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE of the fact that increased knowledge of the constitution of essential oils has led to "Scientific Sophistication" is afforded by Mr. C. T. Bennett, who has detected ethyl citrate as an adulterant in lavender oil (p. 691).

BUSINESS is fairly active in spite of the high Bank rate. Bleaching-powder, chlorate of potash, star-aniseed oil, gallic and tannic acids, turmeric, palm, linseed, coconut, cottonseed, and castor oils are all dearer. Acetanilide and ergot are firmer. Cod-liver oil, bromides, shellac, saffron, and pepper are lower (p. 691).

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS is sound on the company-question. We quote an interesting exchange of opinion between the College Council and the Privy Council which shows that the latter is of opinion that "chemist and druggist" is a trade-description as distinguished from "pharmaceutical chemist" (p. 664).

FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS have been registered as chemists and druggists this year, having proved competent skill and knowledge by examination. Without this formality five companies have been registered as chemists at Somerset House since our last issue. When will the rate by the latter process equal the Pharmacy Act rate? (p. 676).

THE EXCITEMENT about the amalgamation of soap manufacturers is abating, in view chiefly of the fact that a monopoly is out of the question since there are more soap-makers outside it (p. 689) than in. It is stated that one result of the amalgamation will be the establishment of several branches of chemical manufacture, made possible by the new spirit regulations (p. 681).

"TABLONES" provides the lengthiest legal report this week. The Capsuloid Manufacturing Co. having failed to get the word accepted for registration as a trade-mark, because the Comptroller considered it too like "Tabloid," appealed to the High Court against his decision. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. opposed the application, and Mr. Justice Swinfen-Eady confirmed the Comptroller's decision (p. 672).

THE WINTER SESSION meetings reported in this issue, beginning on p. 685, contain some good reading. The Chemists' Assistants' Association indulged in impromptu speeches. Poor-law and Public Dispensers provide three reports. In combination they have decided upon the terms of a memorial to Mr. John Burns which seeks to increase their salaries to 250%. At Glasgow Mr. J. P. Gilmour opened the session of the reconstituted Association with an address which embraced a discussion on the diminished remuneration of chemists (referred to in an editorial note—p. 681). The Liverpool Association has begun its session in the usual practical manner, several useful notes by Mr. Cowley and Mr. Wyatt, as well as a lecture by Mr. Charles Turner on Water-analysis, having been given. We also report meetings at Barnsley, Bradford (where the Association is giving up its dinner so as to give ten guineas to the Benevolent Fund—see p. 683), Cheltenham, Nottingham, and Plymouth.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Charged with the murder of James Fell, drysalter, Patrick Callaghan and Thomas Beardwood were committed for trial at Preston on October 30.

By the kindness of Messrs. Wiggin & Sons, chemists, Ipswich, the inmates of the Ipswich workhouse were last week entertained with an excellent series of lantern-pictures shown by Mr. Wiggin, jun.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., will give an address on "Pharmaceutical Politics" before the West Ham Association, Earls Hall, Forest Gate, E., on November 8. The meeting is open to all chemists.

In the Divorce Court last week, Mrs. Edith Mabel Fox obtained a divorce on the ground of the cruelty and misconduct of her husband, Mr. Albert Tregelles Fox, chemist and druggist, formerly of Walsall, now of Wynberg, Cape Colony.

The two men, Cox and Rainbow, who were committed to the sessions on a charge of stealing and receiving cameras and fittings belonging to Houghton's, Ltd., of Hackney, were sentenced by Mr. McConnell, K.C., respectively to three and two months' hard labour.

In a letter to a correspondent the Postmaster-General states that in countries participating in a scheme adopted at the last Postal Union Congress, the post-offices will issue coupons exchangeable in other countries for a 25-centime postage-stamp, or its equivalent. The decision does not take effect until October 1, 1907.

On October 23 considerable alarm was created in the streets of New Mills by a serious explosion. A number of youths had purchased a quantity of chlorate of potash and brimstone at a chemist's shop. They placed a small quantity in a kind of iron nut, inserting a bolt, and by striking the latter caused an explosion. A lad named Hampson was so injured that his arm had to be amputated.

Compensating the Scientists.

Sir William Crookes and Sir James Dewar claimed from the Metropolitan Water Board 473l. 9s. and 186l. 10s. 8d. per annum respectively for compensation in respect of their loss of office for the examination of London waters. The Board on Friday assessed the compensation payable to Sir William Crookes at 301l. per annum, and to Sir James Dewar at 105l. per annum. It was explained that should either of the two gentlemen be dissatisfied with the Board's decision, they would have an opportunity of appealing to the Treasury in the matter.

Apothecaries' Assistants' Examination.

The following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines: A. Banks, K. Bill, M. Clift, I. M. Cookson, D. B. H. Cope, F. Downs, L. F. Evans, M. Forrester, H. G. Giles, J. Grant, J. Green, M. M. Gripper, E. Healy, A. L. Hill, J. Horsbrough, V. Hubbard, S. E. King, W. J. T. Lord, B. Luckin, M. D. Macrae, G. Mills, M. M. Munro, L. G. Newcome, R. J. Parry, L. Penson, E. M. Perrin, J. S. Porteous, W. M. Pullen-Burly, T. W. Reynolds, G. M. Saunders, J. C. Soutter, M. B. Stacy, E. T. Stevens, and C. T. Waite.

Postcards.

Revised regulations in regard to postcards came into force on November 1. The minimum size allowed is raised from $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 4 in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. A concession that removes a source of irritation to chemists is the permission to attach to a postcard

(a) A gummed label, not exceeding 2 in. in width, bearing the name and address of the sender; and (b) engravings, illustrations, drawings, and photographs on very thin paper, provided that they are completely adherent, either on the back of the card or on the left-hand half of the address side.

These regulations apply inland and abroad equally. Further, private cards will no longer be surcharged in the

British Post-office on account of the omission of the title "Postcard," but may be so charged abroad.

Royal College of Surgeons.

The annual report of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, to be laid before the annual meeting of the Fellows and members on November 15, refers to the decision of the Committee of Management of the Conjoint Colleges in regard to the proposal that chemistry, physics, and biology should be treated as subjects of a Preliminary examination to be passed before the five years' medical curriculum is entered upon. The proposal has not been adopted, as it is considered advisable to have greater experience of the modifications which were introduced in June 1904. The question of the admission of women as Fellows and members of the College has advanced somewhat, a committee having been appointed in April to consider and report, and it has recommended that the Fellows and members should be consulted as to the advisability of approaching the Royal College of Physicians in reference to the question, but this has been postponed.

Reference is also made in the report to a communication from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society in regard to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and the Council observe that

The points raised in this letter from the Pharmaceutical Society were considered by the Council, and the President wrote to the Lord President of the Privy Council stating the strong view of the Council of the College as to the inexpediency and injustice of allowing companies or corporate bodies to assume professional titles which, when used by individuals, imply training and examination. The Council regard the provision in the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill as likely to expose the public to considerable risk, and consider that, if the principle involved were to receive the approval of Parliament, a precedent would be set which might seriously affect the status of surgeons and others who, in the interests of the public, are required by law to possess a personal qualification.

The answer received from the Privy Council argued that the mere confirmation of the right which companies have been declared by law to possess could not constitute a precedent applicable or likely to prove detrimental to the status of duly recognised professional bodies. The decision of the House of Lords was not in effect to permit companies to use a professional designation, but rather to affirm that "chemist" and "druggist" are properly trade descriptions, while "pharmaceutical chemist," "pharmacist," etc., maintain their quasi-professional character.

The Council of the College sent the answer from the Privy Council to the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, who replied pointing out that the main point was whether limited companies of unqualified persons should be allowed to use the designation of "chemist," which title was by Act of Parliament (Pharmacy Act, 1868) expressly reserved to the individual who passed the prescribed examination. The Pharmaceutical Society could not admit that the word "chemist" is a trade description to be used by anyone, and the Act of Parliament expressly forbade its use by persons who did not possess the statutory qualification.

Analysts' Reports.

The annual report of the public analyst of Camberwell, just issued, states that no case of adulteration occurred during the twelve months in camphorated oil, flowers of sulphur, mustard, pepper, and five other articles of food. Formerly many of these, including camphorated oil, showed high percentages of adulterated samples. But for the present adulteration in these had disappeared. In his opinion this disappearance must be attributed to the effect of the Act rather than improved morality of the traders.

The public analyst of Middlesex County Council examined last quarter samples of boric-acid powder (1), borax (2), cream of tartar (6), magnesia (1), lemonade powder (1), soda-water (1), flowers of sulphur (1), and orange-quinine wine (2). None of the foregoing were certified as either adulterated or inferior.—At a meeting of the Council on October 25, at which the report was considered, Dr. Cohen called attention to the fact that a sample of glycerin taken at Wood Green was found to contain arsenic. The glycerin, he said, came from Messrs. Lever's, and he requested that an investigation be made.—Dr. Benjafield also urged the importance of the matter; and an inquiry, at which the county medical officer (Dr. Young) and the food and drugs inspector will be present, was ordered.

Chemists and Local Government.

The following have been nominated for election to seats on Town Councils at the forthcoming elections :

Mr. Robert Charles Herman, chemist and druggist, Limavidy, 11 Moss Lane, Walton, Liverpool; Mr. J. B. Foggitt, pharmaceutical chemist, 32 Scarisbrick New Road, Southport; Mr. J. W. Wilcock, chemist and druggist, Bridlington; Mr. J. V. Mainprize, chemist and druggist, Bridlington; Mr. T. Ridley, chemist and druggist, 9 English Street, Carlisle; Mr. J. Carter White, chemist and druggist, Eleanor Street, Grimsby; Mr. A. Gaddes, chemist and druggist, Wallsend-on-Tyne; Mr. C. J. Wain, pharmaceutical chemist, Red Lion Square, Newcastle-under-Lyme; Mr. Albert Eberlin, chemist and druggist, 16 Park Terrace, Nottingham; Mr. Ernest Henry Barritt, pharmaceutical chemist, 26 Beaconsfield Avenue, Colchester; Mr. Henry M. Lloyd, chemist and druggist, 28 Victoria Street, Merthyr Tydfil; Mr. Walter Aston, pharmaceutical chemist, Worthing; Mr. F. B. Wride, jun., chemist and druggist, Howard Road, Southampton; Mr. T. Squire, chemist and druggist, 22 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, Kensington; Mr. J. Widgery, chemist and druggist, 63 Golborne Road, Kensington; Mr. John Nicholas, patent-medicine vendor, Llandovery; Mr. John Laurie, chemist and druggist, Blackpool; Mr. William Marson, chemist and druggist, Stafford; Mr. John Appleyard Heaton, chemist and druggist, Burnley; Mr. William Edmondson, chemist and druggist, Kendal; Mr. L. L. Stroud, chemist and druggist, 131 High Street, Tewkesbury; Mr. A. B. Turpin, chemist and druggist, High Street, Chippenham; Mr. Henry Joseph Thomas, chemist and druggist, 29 Belvedere, Bath; Mr. Harold Norris, chemist and druggist, Livingstone Road, Bath; Mr. William Woolley, manufacturing chemist, 48 Lancaster Place, Blackburn; Mr. Richard Lord Gifford, pharmaceutical chemist, 5 Salford, Blackburn; Mr. Jas. Eugene Kirkpatrick, chemist and druggist, 61 East Reach, Taunton.

The following gentlemen have been returned unopposed :

Mr. R. P. Rees, chemist and druggist, Merthyr Tydfil.
Mr. Edward Cash, druggist and drysalter, Leeds Road, Bradford.
Mr. Jas. Stewart, chemist and druggist, 389 High Street, Cheltenham.
Mr. Noah Webb, chemist and druggist (retired), The Green, Calne.
Mr. W. Billyard, chemist and druggist, Liverpool Road, Stoke-on-Trent.
Mr. Ernest Williams, chemist and druggist, Lansdowne Road, Falmouth.
Mr. B. Hepworth, chemical-manufacturer, Coventry Street, Kidderminster.
Mr. S. Sadler, of Sadler & Co., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Middlesbrough.
Mr. George Edward Bridge, chemist and druggist, Alington, Dean Park Road, Bournemouth.
Mr. Samuel Compston, medical dispenser, of 981 Burnley Road, Crawshawbooth, to Rawtenstall Town Council.
Mr. W. B. Allison, chemist and druggist, Stoke-upon-Trent. Mr. Allison is also a member of the Education Authority.

Mr. Owen A. Clark, chemist and druggist, is the Mayor-elect of Bury St. Edmunds. He entered the Town Council in 1897, and has been re-elected this week. Mr. Clark is a member of the Operatic Society, organist at St. John's Church, and a prominent Freemason.

Mr. C. E. Fox, pharmaceutical chemist (of W. Fox & Sons, Bethnal Green Road, London, E.), has been again returned for the West Ward of the Bethnal Green Borough Council. Mr. Fox will in all probability once more be elected Mayor of the Borough in which he is held in such high esteem.

Early Closing.

The following Margate chemists announce their intention of closing their establishments at 2 p.m. every Thursday during November, December, January, February, and March, and at 8 p.m. every other day except Saturday : Messrs. J. Baily & Co., 2 Ethelbert Terrace; A. H. Brooks, 110 High Street; D. T. Evans, 1 High Street; H. R. Gibbs, 20 Market Place; C. Griffiths; R. G. Laybourne, 39 High

Street; R. Pettman, 49 Northumberland Road; Timothy White Co., 49 High Street and Northdown Road; J. E. Vance, 26 Hawley Street; Wootton & Son, 76 High Street; and V. J. Woolls, 16 Cecil Square, 121 Canterbury Road, 72 Northdown Road, and 1 Tivoli Road.

Grocers and Proprietaries.

Speaking at a conference of Somerset grocers at Clevedon on October 19, Mr. A. J. Giles, Secretary of the Grocers' Federation, said, in reference to the question of such proprietary medicines as could not be sold by grocers, they sought to get the law amended so that they could be so sold. There were eighty villages around Bristol, he said, where there was no chemist's shop, and in the public interest the grocer should be allowed to sell these medicines.

Milan Exhibition Awards.

Some few weeks ago we announced that Messrs. F. Darton & Co., wholesale opticians, Clerkenwell, E.C., had been awarded a grand prix and diplôme d'honneur, and although a complete list of awards is not yet available we are able to add the following connected with the drug-trade who have had their exhibits officially recognised : Messrs. Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz, sponge-importers, gold medal; United Alkali Co., grand prix; Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., chemical and pharmaceutical products, grand prix; Wellcome Chemical Laboratory, grand prix; Wellcome Physiological Laboratory, grand prix; Messrs. Kemball, Bishop & Co., tartaric-acid manufacturers, silver medal; Messrs. Job Bros., Liverpool, cod-liver oil makers, gold medal; Messrs. Everett & Co., blacking-manufacturers, gold medal; Nugget Polish Co., Ltd., gold medal; Nubian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., shoe-dressing manufacturers, gold medal; the Stern-Senneborn Oil Co., grand prix.

Society of Chemical Industry.

The members of the Yorkshire Section opened the winter session on Monday with a meeting at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, when the President (Mr. F. W. Branson, Ph.C., F.I.C.) delivered an address which was devoted to a consideration of the possibilities of improved inland navigation in this country, a matter which he regarded as of great importance, and at least as much so to chemists as to any other class of the community, because of the great scope, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire, for the water-carriage of certain classes of traffic, such as heavy and risky chemicals, coal, minerals, and breakable goods. He referred to Mr. Rowland Barran's Canal Bill, and stated that a well-considered scheme had been put forward by Mr. J. A. Saner, who proposes that a system of intercommunicating canals should be constructed for vessels of 300 tons to connect in one system the ports of London, Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol, with Birmingham and the Midlands, and that two transverse systems in connection with the foregoing should be constructed to connect Liverpool with Hull and London with Bristol respectively. The cost of the undertaking would be something like 21,000,000*l.*, and present canal traffic would need to be doubled to make the scheme pay.—During the evening apparatus for preparing metals for photo-micrography and for photographing metallic surfaces with high powers, various kinds of pyrometers, and sections of the madder-plant used by Sir W. H. Perkin in his early researches on alizarine were exhibited.

Industrial Diseases.

The Departmental Committee which was recently appointed to "inquire and report what diseases and injuries, other than injuries by accident, are due to industrial occupations, are distinguishable as such, and can properly be added to the diseases enumerated in the Third Schedule of the Workmen's Compensation Bill, 1906," has now begun its inquiry. The committee proposes to investigate, *inter alia*, the following diseases and injuries which have been suggested for its consideration, viz. :

gradual poisoning from the vapour of carbon disulphide, dinitrobenzol, dinitrotoluol, and aniline; gradual poisoning from carbonic oxide gas, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and chlorine gas; illness set up by nitrous fumes, hydrochloric acid fumes, ammonium chloride fumes, and sulphur fumes; chrome ulceration of the skin; various trade eczemas.

Mr. Frank Elliott, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., is secretary to the committee.

Midland Notes.

Mr. Joseph Sturge, chemical-manufacturer, is seeking municipal honours in St. Thomas's Ward, Birmingham, which Mr. Barclay formerly represented.

What is "mist. salina droit."? A prescription with this ingredient was handed in at one of the first dispensing establishments of Birmingham last week, and caused a pause in the daily dispenser's routine to "look up."

A Church Voters' League meeting was held in the Birmingham Town Hall on October 24, and it seemed more like a session of the B.P.C. (except in numbers), so great was the number of the pharmaceutical cloth present. The attractions were the Earl of Plymouth, Lord Hugh Cecil, and Bishop Gore.

While the local chemists have not been unmindful of the right time to deal in oils, fats, glycerin, and candles, it has been left to the grocers to make an adroit move to check the chessmen of soap. In addition to bringing the 15 oz. of Sunlight back to 16 oz., the local grocers have secured large contracts which will keep the prices of soap down for a few months.

The Midland Association has secured the services of Mr. Radford as Secretary for another session, this making his fourth year of office, and the Association is to be congratulated on that account, since under Mr. Radford's régime the strength, *bonhomie*, and good-fellowship are being markedly increased—a source of much satisfaction to both officers and the rank-and-file.

The local Section of the Society of Chemical Industry have issued a dainty pocket-sized pamphlet giving particulars of their officers and the doings of the past session, with programme for the ensuing one. It is well worth the flattery of imitation by other scientific bodies, including pharmacy, but then the industrial chemists receive a substantial grant from the Council of the parent Society in London, and towards the expenses of the annual meeting, which this year is to be held in Birmingham, a grant of 150*l.* will be made to the local Section.

Notts Notes.

One of the candidates for municipal honours in Nottingham this year is Mr. Albert Eberlin, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Waterall & Eberlin, Chapel Bar.

In going round Nottingham it appears the autumn trade of chemists has not been what was to be expected, considering the good tone of the town's trade generally.

Mr. A. E. Turton, vice-captain of the cricket section of Nottingham Athletic Club, has been presented by the members with a writing-desk on the occasion of his marriage. Mr. Turton was one of the founders of the club and has held office in connection therewith all along.

Nottingham chemists seem to have caught the golf-fever, and they may yet form themselves into a section of the athletic club. That would encourage some of the younger members to take up the game. Even so great a man as Dr. Ransom did not prove so strong an attraction to some as their weekly game of golf.

Sheffield Notes.

The report of the city analyst for the quarter ended September 30 shows that 179 samples were received and reported on. Two samples of pepper, 2 of ground ginger, 2 of compound liquorice-powder, and 1 of camphorated oil all proved to be genuine.

The annual statement of accounts of the Corporation shows that the cost of administering the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year ended March 25 last was 482*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, of which analysts' fees amounted to 357*l.* and samples, bottles, etc., cost 25*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* The amount of penalties under the Acts was 83*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. W. W. Alnwick, registered dentist, 39 Highfield Place, Sheffield, was on October 30 found guilty of forging a death-certificate, and was fined 5*l.* or a month's imprisonment. He had as "Dr. Alnwick" attended a child who died, and he wrote a certificate signing with the name of Edmond McDonnell, L.R.C.P. & S.E., a local practitioner who had never seen the child.

The annual dinner of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, which has been fixed for Thursday, November 22, at the Royal Victoria Hotel, promises to be

brilliant. Among those who have already accepted invitations are Mr. Michael Carteighe, the Lord Mayor of Sheffield, Dr. Gordon (President of the Sheffield Medical and Chirurgical Society), the medical officer of health (Dr. H. Sensfield), Dr. Arthur Hall, Mr. G. E. Scott-Smith, F.I.C. (the city analyst), and Professor W. Palmer Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Mr. Herbert Antcliffe, President of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, had a nasty accident last week, when he cut his thumb in opening a bottle of bromine. The injury took a wrong turn, and blood-poisoning set in, so that he was in rather a serious condition for a day or two. Fortunately, he is now much better, and is about again. The circumstances were reported to the Sheffield Board of Guardians on Wednesday last by the Chairman of the Hospital Committee (Mr. Newsholme), and the action taken by the latter in engaging a *locum-tenens* was approved, the Chairman of the Board taking advantage of the opportunity to express the high opinion held by the Guardians of Mr. Antcliffe's services.

The sixth annual dinner of the past and present members of the Sheffield city analyst's staff was held on Friday evening last week, at the King's Arms Hotel, and upheld the reputation of the event as a successful and enjoyable gathering, about twenty-five guests sitting down to dinner under the chairmanship of Mr. G. E. Scott-Smith, the city analyst. The toast of "The Old Boys" was given by Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., F.C.S., who referred to the fact that the old "labbites" were represented in practically every part of the United Kingdom. Mr. G. H. Appleyard, F.I.C. (Hull), responded. "Success to the Laboratory" was drunk at the call of Mr. F. Hudson-Cox, F.I.C., Ph.C. (Weymouth), an old "Square" man, and Mr. J. T. Stevenson replied on behalf of the firm. Mr. S. E. Mellings, F.I.C. (public analyst for Wigan), proposed the toast of "The Analytical Profession." A capital programme of music and song was carried out during the evening, the old and new "boys" separating at the witching hour of midnight.

Diachylon Pills.

At Melton Mowbray on October 26, Emma Turner was remanded on a charge of selling pills containing lead for an unlawful purpose.

At Sheffield Quarter Sessions on October 24, Sarah Elizabeth Carford (50), a certified midwife, and Polly West (45) were found guilty of supplying diachylon pills with the object of procuring abortion (*C. & D.*, October 6, p. 523, and October 13, p. 560). Carford was sentenced to twelve months' and West to six months' hard labour.

At Sheffield Sessions on October 23, the case against Mary Ellen Styring (25) was heard (*C. & D.*, October 13, p. 561). Mr. G. Scott-Smith's analysis of the pills alleged to have been supplied by Styring showed that they contained 1.8 grain of diachylon.—An assistant at the Westbar shop of Messrs. J. T. Dobb & Co., chemists, said he had supplied defendant with diachylon for years. He had sold her as much as 1½ lb. within three or four weeks; but in April last he refused to continue to sell the preparation to her, as she gave him to understand then that she employed it for making pills.—The defendant told the Court that the pills had been made for years by her uncle, and for twenty-four years before that by her aunt; and since her uncle's days she had made them herself from his prescription. The pills were called "Nurse Oakley's [her mother] female corrective pills," and she had never sold them for the purpose now alleged, nor was she aware of their effects in that respect. Since April she had omitted the lead from her prescriptions of the pills, because she had seen in a newspaper an account of how a woman had been poisoned by diachylon.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Contracts.

Mr. A. Faull, chemist and druggist, of 202 Westgate, Bradford, has been appointed by the Bradford Board of Guardians to dispense the prescriptions for patients receiving outdoor medical treatment in their No. 2 District.

The Salford Borough Council this week accepted the tender of Messrs. Hardman & Holden, Ltd., to purchase the spent oxide-of-iron purifying-material at the various gasworks in Salford, at 3½*d.* per unit of sulphur, at Bloom Street, 3½*d.* at Regent Road, and 4*d.* at the Liverpool Road gasworks—if over 50 per cent. of sulphur. The same Cor-

poration have also accepted the tender of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., for supplying 20 tons of soda ash during the next twelve months at 4*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per ton.

Kendal Corporation.—Mr. James Irvine, chemist and druggist, Stricklandgate, for disinfectants for twelve months.

Husband and Wife Charged.

At Plymouth on October 23, James Williams, described as a chemist, of 60 Cecil Street, Plymouth, was charged, on remand (see *C. & D.*, October 20, p. 594), with performing illegal operations on three married women; and his wife was now charged with aiding and abetting her husband. Evidence for the prosecution was given by the three women, by a doctor who had attended two of the women, and by the police. A bottle of medicine given to one of the women by the accused and said "to be worth its weight in gold" was found by Mr. C. E. Bean, the public analyst, to contain only almond oil. In the result both prisoners were committed for trial, bail being allowed in the case of the female prisoner only.

In a letter to the local Press, Mr. J. Davy Turney, pharmaceutical chemist, states that he had been in communication with the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, and had his authority for stating that the name of James Williams is not on the Register of Chemists and Druggists at the address given in Plymouth. The Registrar has written calling the attention of the Magistrates' Clerk to that fact.

Australian Commerce Act, 1905.

A special meeting of the members of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday, October 25, to consider what action shall be taken with a view to inducing the Commonwealth Government to modify the regulations affecting the marking of imported goods under the Australian Commerce Act, 1905. There was a large attendance, including representatives of Messrs. Laughland, Mackay & Baker; Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; James Pascall, Ltd.; Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.; Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.; the Capsuloid Co., Ltd.; P. B. Burgoyne & Co.; and the Nugget Polish Co. Mr. James Laughland (Chairman of the Australasian Section) presided, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. J. M. Miall, Mr. R. J. Lake (Chairman of the Manufacturers' Section), Mr. A. B. Lambert, Mr. Frank Safford, Mr. Sinauer, Mr. E. H. Howell, Mr. L. R. S. Tomalin, Mr. David Loebl, Mr. A. D. Mitchell, and Mr. Burgoyne. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:

(a) That in the opinion of this meeting the requirement of the Australian Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, that the exact nature of materials and ingredients of certain imports into Australia shall be declared, is extremely onerous, and will hamper trade between Great Britain and Australia in many goods the "trade description" of which, from their nature, cannot reasonably be given in the form required, owing to their composition being a trade secret or to their being commonly known by generic or trade names.

(b) That this meeting considers that the regulations under the Act should be further amended so as to provide that acknowledged "trade descriptions" ordinarily in use shall be accepted by the Commonwealth Customs authorities provided that such trade descriptions are not calculated to directly or indirectly deceive the buyer as to the nature of the composition of the goods.

(c) That it be referred to a committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. R. J. Lake, Mr. A. B. Lambert, Mr. J. M. Miall, Mr. Frank Safford, Mr. Gribble, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Tomalin, and Mr. Clements, with power to add to their number, to advise the Council of the Chamber as to what representations should be made to the Commonwealth Government respecting the objections raised at this meeting to the regulations under the Act.

Secret Commissions.

A meeting was held at the Cannon Street Hotel on October 31, Earl Fortescue presiding, when it was decided to form an Association to promote the enforcement of the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, and to bring to the notice of traders and public bodies the requirements of the law, which it is believed will have the effect of preventing and minimising the evils due to the prevalence of illicit commissions. A provisional committee was appointed, Mr. David Howard, F.I.C., F.C.S., being one of the members. The Secretary (*pro tem.*) is Mr. A. E. W. Gwyn, 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.

Botanical Garden for Brighton.

At a meeting of the Brighton Education Committee on October 30, Mr. A. O. Jennings, referring to a proposal to establish a botanical garden for the use of the students at the Technical College and School of Art and the scholars of the elementary schools, said he believed such a garden would be a very substantial gain to the town. Pharmacists found it very difficult, he said, to keep assistants for any lengthened period owing to the lack of facilities in the town for carrying on their studies. The proposal was adopted.

Institute of Chemistry.

The first of the newly instituted examinations in chemical technology has been held by the Institute of Chemistry. Of three candidates one satisfied the examiners—Mr. James McLeod, F.I.C., chief chemist to the Glasgow Corporation Gas Trust. The examination syllabus was given in the *C. & D.*, September 23, 1905, p. 510. The candidates who presented themselves on this occasion selected respectively gas-manufacture, the oils and fat industry, and steel manufacture as the special subject, the rest of the examination being on general chemical technology. We suspect that Mr. McLeod took gas-manufacture as his special.

Football.

Wands' United F.C. v. Belvoir United F.C.—Played on Belvoir's ground on October 25. An exciting game ended in a draw of two goals each.

Wands' United F.C. v. Leicester Olympic F.C.—Played at the Western Park, Leicester, on October 18. Wands settled down early to good combination, and proved superior all round to their opponents, eventually winning by three goals to none.

Store-prices.

In the November circular of the Civil Service Stores notice is given that Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have advanced their prices as follows:

Hazeline, 1*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 9*d.*, cream and snow 11*d.*, per bot.; Kepler, 1*s.* 10*d.* and 3*s.* 3*d.* per bot.; panopepton, 3*s.* 8*d.* per bot.; Soloids, naso-pharyngeal (25), 11*d.*, (100) 2*s.* 9*d.*; Tabloids, pot. bic. (40) 6*d.*, caseara sagrada, plain or sugar-coated, (25) 6*d.*, (100) 1*s.* 2*d.*, pot. chlor. (40) 4½*d.*, (100) 8*d.*, with borax (40) 4½*d.*, ferruginous (100) 10*d.*, guaiacum and sulphur (25) 8*d.*, (100) 1*s.* 8*d.*, pepana, late peptonic, (25) 10*d.*, phenacetin (25) 6*d.*, (100) 1*s.* 2*d.*, phenacetin comp. (25) 7*d.*, (100) 1*s.* 8*d.*, rhubarb and soda (25) 6*d.*, saccharin (100) 8½*d.*, (200) 1*s.* 2*d.*, (500) 2*s.* 8*d.*, saxin (100) 8½*d.*, (200) 1*s.* 2*d.*, sod. bic. (40) 6*d.*, (100) 9*d.*; Pepules, pepsin (100) 1*s.* 5*d.*, zymine (25) 1*s.* 1*d.*; powder, zymine, box 1*s.* 3*d.*

Other advances are:

Almond oil, 4 oz. bot. 8½*d.*, 8 oz. 1*s.* 2½*d.*, bleached, 9*d.* and 1*s.* 4*d.*; camphor, blocks ½ lb. 2*s.* 2*d.*, 1 lb. 4*s.* 4*d.*; dried orange-peel, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; Plantol soap, 4½*d.* per tablet; saffron, 5*d.* per ½ oz. and 3*s.* per oz.; Wright's coal-tar shaving soap, 8*d.* per stick or cake.

Prices reduced: Cream of tartar, 10½*d.* per lb.; Frano Food jelly, 8½*d.* per bot.; tonquin beans, 5*d.* per oz.; Peruvian bark, 3*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; quassia chips, 3*d.* per lb.; quinine sulphate (Howards'), ½ oz. 2½*d.*, ¼ oz. 4½*d.*, ½ oz. 8*d.*, 1 oz. 1*s.* 3*d.*; saccharin (A. & H.), ½ oz. 11½*d.*, ½ oz. 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1 oz. 4*s.* 9*d.*; United Service soap (Field's), box of 3 tabs. 1*s.* 3*d.*; oatmeal soap (Crown Perfumery Co.), tablet 3½*d.* Quinine pellets (C.S.S.A.), 1-gr. size, have been taken out of the list.

Theft by a Chemist's Assistant.

At Bow Street Police Court, on November 1, Herbert Craven, 23, was charged, on remand, before Mr. Fenwick, with stealing a quantity of pills and a variety of articles from Taylor's Drug Store, High Holborn, under the circumstances reported in our issue of October 27, p. 648. Mr. Kirby appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Harry Wilson, who defended, said his client would plead "guilty." Detective-Sergeant Collins stated that when he took the prisoner into custody the latter said, "There is no mistake about it. I have been stealing goods from this firm, but only since I have been at the Holborn shop. I had been honest prior to that. All the goods I sent to Mr. Grayson came from here." Witness afterwards went to the prisoner's house in Foxham Road, Tufnell Park, and there found a large quantity of goods, worth 20*l.*, which the prosecutors identified as their property. Prisoner admitted that he had stolen them. His correspondence showed that he had sold 17*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* worth of goods to Mr. Cooper, South Wimbledon; 5*l.* 1*s.* worth to Mr. T. H.

Bradley, Staveley, near Chesterfield; 5*l.* 15*s.* worth to Mr. F. H. Reed, High Street, Ilfracombe; 5*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* worth to the Boleyn Drug Stores, Barking Road, East Ham; and 8*s.* worth to Mr. E. H. Hasselby, Hastings. The total amount of the property known to have been stolen by the prisoner was valued at 88*l.* He paid 36*l.* a year and rates for his house in Tufnell Park, and he and his wife and one child occupied the whole of the premises.—In reply to Mr. Wilson, the witness said the prisoner had given information which had led to the recovery of some of the property.—Evidence was also given to show that until eight months ago the prisoner was employed at Taylor's Drug Stores, Holloway, and that when he was arrested he had in his possession a camera he had borrowed from there and failed to return.—The prisoner's father, George Craven, steel founder, Leeds, was called for the defence, and stated that his son was apprenticed to the prosecutors, and had been with them since. He was a life-long abstainer, was a member of a church choir, and until now had never given him five minutes' trouble. His wages were 32*s.* a week.—Detective-Sergeant Collins said he had found that, apart from this case, the prisoner was a respectable man.—Mr. Fenwick passed sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour. [Mr. Cooper, of Wimbledon, was in court, and at once consented to give up the goods he had purchased from the prisoner.]

The Result of Betting.

An inquest was held at Islington on October 30, by Mr. Walter Schröder, on the body of Charles Wesley Kent (31), chemist and druggist, lately residing at Aylesham Road, Norwich. The evidence of Ethel Mary Kent, the widow, was to the effect that deceased, who was manager to Boots, Ltd., of Norwich, had been depressed and despondent lately. On October 27 he went to business as usual, and she heard nothing more of him until she was informed that he had been found dead in London. He had not threatened to take his life, and she knew of no reason for him wishing to do so.—A chaff-cutter deposed to finding deceased's body in a gateway off the Holloway Road. The policeman who was called found an empty bottle, labelled "Prussic acid," in the dead man's left hand. In a pocket-book were discovered some letters and ninepence in money.—The Coroner said that deceased in a letter to his brother intimated that he was about to commit suicide because he had got mixed up with betting and was in the hands of money-lenders.—Dr. Delve, of 5 Highbury Crescent, N., who made a *post-mortem* examination, said death was clearly due to prussic-acid poisoning.—A clerk in the employment of a money-lender in Finsbury Pavement said deceased had been a customer of his firm since August last, he being introduced through their Norwich agent. After negotiations deceased borrowed money amounting with interest to 33*l.*, of which he had paid two instalments of 3*l.* per month.—A Newcastle bank-clerk said deceased borrowed 5*l.* from him a month before, and repaid it on October 27—the day he disappeared.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Drug-auction.

On October 29, at Belfast, the old-established medical hall of Dr. S. McKee, 44 Mill Street, was sold by auction. Dr. McKee is retiring. Good prices were obtained for the drugs, fittings, and fixtures.

Hockey.

Messrs. John Clarke & Co.'s hockey eleven had an easy victory on October 27, their opponents being Silverstream, whom they defeated by six goals to one. Goals were scored for the winners by Gray (3), Sterling, Waid, and Bradbury.

Irish International Exhibition.

Mr. Henry Conyngham, pharmaceutical chemist, Dublin, has been in London this week in connection with the Irish International Exhibition which is to be held in Dublin next year, and was able to interview a number of leaders in the chemical and drug trades who may participate in the Exhibition. The event promises to be one of great national

importance to Ireland, and Mr. Conyngham is one of those who have been identified with it from the outset.

The Kay's Linseed Case.

With further reference to the case under the Pharmacy Act decided at Dingle last week (*C. & D.*, October 27, p. 637) it transpired in the course of the proceedings that the defence was undertaken by Messrs. Kay Bros., the manufacturers of the preparation. The prosecution stated that the article contains morphine and chloroform ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of the former and 12.96 grains of the latter in the 2-oz. bottle). Mr. David Jardin, F.I.C., whose analysis was put in, was the principal witness for the prosecution. He stated that he searched for antimony as well as chloroform and morphine, but did not estimate the antimony. He was severely cross-examined by Mr. McGibbon, whose point was that chloroform is not put into the essence, but chloric ether, counsel saying that the summons was for selling chloroform and morphine, and there is no prohibition against selling a preparation of these.—Dr. Hugh Auchinleck, Dublin, was also a witness for the prosecution, his evidence being in regard to the effects of morphine and conditions in which that drug should not be administered. He explained the counteracting effects of chloroform and opium or morphine, and said the contents of the bottle would be dangerous to a child even up to fourteen years of age.—Dr. J. Hamilton, Dublin, corroborated, but he added that invariably, when asked by some patients about Kay's compound essence, he said, "Go on with Kay's: it is a very good preparation."

For the defence, Mr. G. A. Shaw, pharmaceutical chemist, Stockport, said that the medicine was made under his supervision, and all the ingredients in the specification were present in it, and no other. The amounts of morphine, chloric ether, antimonial wine, and syrup of squill were correct as there stated. The medicine has been manufactured under witness's personal supervision for the last fifteen years. A preparation of chloroform is used, and the poppy extract contains the morphine.—Mr. H. Horcastle, manufacturer's assistant, gave similar evidence.—This was all the defence, and fines were imposed on all the defendants as already reported.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

To Fight the Stores.

A movement is on foot in Edinburgh for the formation of a Defence Association among retail traders against the inroads of the Co-operative Stores. The probability is that some system of boycott may be adopted, a preference being always given to tradesmen and shop employes who are not in any way connected with the Stores.

Municipal Contests.

The following retail chemists have been nominated for seats on the Councils of the towns named: Messrs. John Alexander, Aberdeen; Wm. Braidwood Dougall, Auchterarder; Thos. Macfarlane, Biggar; Walter Davidson, Blairgowrie; Alex. Scott (no contest), Callander; Robt. Johnstone, Dornoch; Jas. Stewart, Kirkintilloch; A. L. Laing, Lerwick; Alex. Spence, Linlithgow; and Robt. Steedman, Prestwick.

Glasgow Notes.

Influenza has made its appearance, and mixtures for this ailment are the order of the day.

Anderson doctors are memorialising against the proposal to start a dispensary in the district.

Mr. Frank Halden, chemist and druggist, Garscube Road, has had his pharmacy-window refitted.

It is rumoured that a chemist's shop is to be opened in Giffnock, one of Glasgow's rising suburbs.

Owing to the prevailing mild weather a number of medicinal plants are still to be seen in flower and fruit at the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. J. P. Gilmour has got the "richt nack," to use a Scotch phrase, for interesting his hearers. His presidential address was, in every sense of the term, an excellent one.

The Gourrock Town Council has resolved that none of the shops in burgh property will be let for any kind of Sunday trading except as dairies or chemists.

Mr. Thomas Reid, LL.D., a leading ophthalmic surgeon in Glasgow, has been entertained to dinner at the Windsor Hotel, and presented with silver plate, on the occasion of his professional jubilee.

Mr. John Alexander has been appointed assistant to Mr. J. H. Taylor, town representative for Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Mr. Taylor's address remaining, as before, 14 Woodburn Terrace, Edinburgh. [Corrected note.]

In certain districts of the city chemists are beginning to observe a decrease in the sales for hair-preparations, which they attribute to the local barbers pushing extensively such preparations and advertising themselves as hair-specialists.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE WEEKLY REST LAW.—The L.R.H. (Ligue pour la Revision de la Loi sur le Repos Hebdomadaire) is an association which seeks to obtain "the rational modification" of the existing Weekly Rest Law, "formulated by those who collaborate in national production," to unite the now scattered energies and bend them in the direction of the least resistance. The provisional Secretary is M. Viau, 33 Boulevard Barbès.

CONCOCTING ADS.—A Paris pharmacist figured in the Law Courts last week and had to pay 300*f.* (12*l.*) damages, and costs, to a lady whose name he had used without authority, as the signatory of a concocted testimonial. The document figured in the pharmacist's circular, advertising an "infallible remedy," together with several other testimonials of a similar kind, all purporting to be from grateful patients on whom miracles, long out of fashion, had recently been worked. The evidence at the hearing went to show that the testimonial appearing over the name of the plaintiff stated that she had been cured of an obstinate malady by the patent medicine advertised. The whole document being a pure invention, the lady brought an action against the pharmacist, with the result above mentioned.

AN ANTI-CANCER LEAGUE.—At the Paris Academy of Medicine on Tuesday, October 30, Professor Poirier addressed the members on the subject of the "Curability of Cancer in General, and of Cancer of the Tongue in Particular." He stated that he is desirous of seeing France possess a league or committee against cancer in the same way as some other nations, for the purpose of grouping the efforts of inquirers, with a view to giving them every facility for extending their researches. His proposal was very favourably received by the Academy, and Baron Dr. Henri de Rothschild, at the close of the meeting, complimented Professor Poirier on his address and handed him a cheque for 100,000*f.* (4,000*l.*), accompanied by a letter reading as follows:

I have listened to your address with interest. I share your opinion that cancer is curable at its outset by the root of the disease being removed by a surgical operation. There is an indispensable need to form a group for the purpose of better utilising personal efforts. I hope that your appeal will be heard, and that France, so rich in workers, will organise a campaign against cancer. I desire to co-operate in this humanitarian work, and shall be obliged if you will hand the enclosed cheque for 100,000*f.* (4,000*l.*) to the committee that is to have the initiative of organising this great undertaking.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Brentford Petty Sessions on October 31, Solomon Harris (27), chemist, of 48 High Road, Chiswick, was charged with having stolen between October 8 and 21, from 112 Uxbridge Road, West Ealing, 6 lb. of flowers of sulphur, 4 lb. of boracic acid, three bottles of Scott's emulsion, one bottle of rose-water, one packing-case, one tin box of pastilles, and a quantity of oxalic acid, chamomile-flowers, and senna-leaves, together valued at 12*s.*, the property of Parke's Drug Stores. Mr. J. Murison, managing director, said the accused had sole control of the branch, with five others under him. He had charge of the stock, valued at about 700*l.*, but it was then very low. The goods produced belonged to the firm. Detective-sergeant West said that when arrested the accused said, "I have been a fool. I admit taking the things, but intended writing to Mr. Murison and telling him what I had taken, and would have paid for them." Harris, who seemed much distressed, was remanded.

Australasian News.

The Commonwealth.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.—The following decisions have been rendered by the Customs on articles imported into the Commonwealth: Brunak, a substitute of coffee, "as coffee and chicory, roasted or ground," 5*d.* per lb.; codeine, sodium peroxide, stovaine, as "drugs," free; water-sterilising tablets, as "disinfectants," free; filter-papers, 15 per cent. *ad val.*; petroleum ether, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per gal.; aqua divina and eau de lacteine, as "perfumed spirits," 25*s.* per gal.

PATENT MEDICINES.—In the House of Representatives on September 28, Mr. Thomas asked the Minister of Customs (Sir William Lyne) what action has been taken by his Department to carry out that portion of the resolution, unanimously carried by the House on August 2, to the effect that the exact pharmaceutical composition or construction should be set out clearly on the label or package or each tin, bottle, box, or parcel of all imported patent or proprietary medicines, and infantile and artificial foods.—Sir William Lyne replied that, under the trade-description provisions of the Commerce Act, the following regulation, to come into force on January 1, 1907, has been made with regard to medicines:

In the case of medicines prepared ready for use, and containing 10 per cent. or more of ethyl alcohol, if the average dose recommended exceeds one teaspoonful (60 minims), the trade-description shall set out the proportion or quantity of proof spirit in the medicine. In the case of medicines prepared ready for use, and containing any of the following drugs (or the salts and derivatives thereof)—viz., opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin, stramonium, nuxvomica, cannabis indica, bromides, sulphonal, trional, veronal, paraldehyde, or any synthetic hypnotic substance, phenazonum, phenacetinum, or acetanilidum, or any allied synthetic substance, chloral hydrate, belladonna, cotton root, ergot, or any abortifacient—the trade-description shall set out the names of all such drugs so contained.

Regarding infantile and artificial foods, the commerce regulations, to come into force on January 1, will require a trade-description to be applied, stating a true description of the goods, and the country or place of origin.

Victoria.

PURE FOOD ACT.—The Standards Committee has, as reported in the *C. & D.*, October 20, been considering what proprietary foods may be exempted from the provisions of Section 15 of this Act as regards labelling with (1) the trade name or description, (2) the net weight or volume, and (3) the name and address of the vendor, maker, or agent. The Committee has provisionally agreed upon the following list:

Articles Exempted. Allen & Hanburys' Bynin Amara, Bynin, Liquid Beef, and Milk Chocolate; Bovril lozenges, Bragg's charcoal biscuits, Carnrick's peptonoids, Frame-food jelly, Horlick's luncheon tablets, Hypol, Phosphol, Scott's emulsion, all emulsions of cod-liver oil, Murdock's liquid food, Maltocret, Liquor Carnis (Calflyn), Pepsalia, and Garol.

Articles not Exempted.—All infants' and invalids' foods, "Allenburys'" food and milk and cereal diet, Aubrey's malt food, Barrett's malt food, Bengers food, Bloor's food, Brand's essence of beef and essence of chicken, Brand's food, condensed milks, Carnrick's beef peptonoids and liquid peptonoids, Fallière's phosphatine, "Force," Frame-food and cocoa, gelatin and isinglass in packets, Grape Nuts, Hard's food, Horlick's malted milk, malt extracts, meat extracts, milk foods, Neave's food, Nestlé's food, Orange meat, Plasmon, ditto biscuits and cocoa, Robinson's barley and groats, Ridge's food, Roborat, Savory & Moore's infants' food, Somatose, and Tibbles' Vi-cocoa.

These lists are not final. The Committee, whose proceedings are private, the results leaking out in dribbles, have also been considering the standards which should be observed in respect to certain groups of articles, as well as the use of preservatives. The Committee has also provisionally decided that drugs included in the British Pharmacopœia shall accord with its standards, but the cream-of-tartar strength has been fixed at 95 per cent. acid potassium tartrate. Fruit syrups and cordials are to be made from natural fruit flavours, and must contain at least 28 per cent. of sugar. Baking-powders made with alum and acid sulphate of calcium or potash are prohibited.

ANTISEPTICS, DISINFECTANTS, AND PRESERVATIVES.—The Board of Public Health has issued instructions as to labelling. It is required that each package of disinfectant shall bear a label setting out explicit information and directions as to

(a) The strength or proportion and the manner in which such substance or compound must be used in order that it may act as a *disinfectant* or *germicide*.

(b) Any matter, or condition, or circumstance, in the presence of which the *disinfecting* or *germicide* effect of such substances or compound is counteracted or rendered inoperative, or is interfered with.

The order as to antiseptics is the same, the word "antiseptic" taking the place of the italicised words. As to food-preservatives, the labels must set out explicit directions as to

(a) The nature of the active agent or agents in such preservative substance or compound.

(b) The strength or proportion and the manner in which such substance or compound must be used in order that it may act as a preservative.

(c) The articles of food for sale with which such substance or compound may lawfully be mixed or incorporated, and the proportion above which such substance or compound must not be mixed with or incorporated in any article of food for sale.

(d) Any matter, or condition, or circumstance in the presence of which the preservative action of such substance or compound is counteracted or rendered inoperative or ineffectual, or is interfered with.

These regulations will take effect from December 31, 1906.

METHYLATION OF SPIRITS.—Senator Playford, in reply to a question in the Senate on September 18, stated that the following quantities of spirits, including naphtha, were methylated in Victoria in the years stated: 57,658 liquid gallons in 1899, 65,023 in 1900, 64,048 in 1901, 34,323 in 1902, 73,510 in 1903, 68,198 in 1904, and 49,530 in 1905.

Colonial and Foreign News.

EAST AFRICAN SOAP.—The East African Soap-factory's premises in Kilindini have been abandoned, and new and more commodious premises are being erected in Mombasa.

CENTRAL ASIAN BEESWAX.—An advice from Astrachan, dated October 20, states that from 2,500 to 3,000 poods of beeswax come into Astrachan yearly from Persia and Transcaucasia, for making church candles. The quantity received this year has been 2,500 poods. It is bought principally for the ecclesiastical candle-factory, which took of the foregoing quantity 2,049 poods.

A BULGARIAN PHARMACOPOEIA.—Bulgaria is about to shake off Russian influence and to have its own Pharmacopœia. A Commission recently formed, and consisting of four chemists, two doctors, a professor of chemistry, and a professor of botany, has been entrusted by the Minister of the Interior with the compilation of the first Bulgarian Pharmacopœia. It is hoped that it may be ready in the autumn of 1907, and until then, as hitherto, the Russian Pharmacopœia holds good.

BAHAMA SPONGES.—During 1905 there was a satisfactory increase in the exports of sponge from the Bahamas, the total quantity being 1,486,128 lb., valued at 113,753*l.*, against 1,307,958 lb., valued at 105,710*l.*, in 1904. It is estimated that about 206 schooners and 286 sloops, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,185, are engaged in the sponging trade. The Sponge Board believe that some varieties of sponges grow more rapidly than others, and with the object of investigation they are endeavouring to secure the services of an expert.

METHYLATED VETERINARY PREPARATIONS.—Complaints have been received by the Chemists' Association of Upper Bavaria to the effect that several pharmaceutical factories supply veterinary surgeons and druggists with alcoholic preparations, such as spirit of soap, spirit of camphor, tincture of arnica, etc., which have been prepared with denatured alcohol. It is objected that this is unfair to chemists, who are only allowed by law to sell these articles prepared according to the Pharmacopœia. The Association placed the case before the General Customs and Excise

authorities with a request that orders should be issued against using such alcohol in Bavaria, as has already been done in Prussia. This prohibition has now been issued, and in future spirit which has been denatured may only be used for non-alcoholic preparations with the exception of a few, such as ether, chloral hydrate, acetic ether, etc.

PRESCRIBING PROPRIETARIES IN SWITZERLAND.—At the annual meeting of the Swiss Pharmaceutical Society a petition was drawn up to be sent to the Central Swiss Medical Union, asking that doctors in Switzerland should avoid, as far as possible, the prescribing of factory-made medicines such as pastilles, tablets, pills, syrups, etc.; or, failing this, to order these specialities to be made up and not sold in the original wrappers. An exception might be made in the case of serum-preparations, gelatin capsules, medicated soaps, mineral-spring waters, extract of malt, plasters, and those preparations which could not be made up in pharmaceutical laboratories. It was also suggested that the Association should join with the "Syndicate for the Interests of Swiss Pharmacy" in order to induce chemical-manufacturers not to supply their goods to the trade packed up and ready for use, with the retail price printed on the cover, and, further, to propose that an average profit of 37½ per cent., or not less than 30 per cent., should be conceded to chemists on specialities which are not in general circulation.

RUSSIAN ITEMS.—Owing to abuses in the applications for duty-free spirit for the preparation of perfumery, cosmetics, etc., the Russian Ministry of Finance will in future only grant such facilities in favour of these industries when they are carried on in specially designed factories or laboratories.—According to the "Torg. Prom. Gazeta," there is an organised agitation among assistant-pharmacists and others in Russia to take away the monopolies from the present pharmacy-holders and to hand over the businesses to the municipalities.—On the proposition of the Secretary of the Alexandroffsk Sanitary Guardians, the Odessa manufacturers of seltzer water have decided to form a syndicate in Odessa and to buy their sulphuric acid cheaper (and at the same time free of arsenic) abroad.—According to the "Strana," the fate of the pharmaceutical students who have come to St. Petersburg for examination this year as assistants is a most unhappy one. Twice the maximum number that may be admitted to the examinations at the Military Medical Academy have come up. Some of them applied to the Women's Medical Institute, but there they were met by the order of the Council of the Institute only to admit female students.—The "Birzh. Gazeta" states that the number of women desiring to attend the Women's Pharmaceutical School in St. Petersburg increases in volume: wherefore it was decided to open a pharmaceutical section in the Women's Medical Institute.

AUSTRIAN APOTHEKER-VEREIN.—The general meeting of the Austrian Chemists' Union, which was held recently in Vienna, was well attended and was a most representative gathering. As there was no general meeting in 1905, Mr. Rudolph Hauke, the accountant of the Society, read the financial reports for the last two years, showing a balance in hand of 6,212.71 kr. Herr Emil Fridrich was elected Chairman in the place of Dr. Grüner, resigned.—During the proceedings, which lasted two days, many interesting subjects were touched upon. Herr C. Tröthandl discussed the recent demands of retail druggists for an extension of their privileges and permission to sell certain medicines and remedies which have hitherto only been obtainable from chemists. Herr Tröthandl urged his colleagues to do all in their power to oppose such a measure, pointing out that if this permission were granted, the interests of chemists would be seriously affected.—Herr Nyklicek called attention to the fact that chemists were inadequately represented on sanitary corporations, and it was decided that steps should be taken in this matter, and that a deputation should be sent to lay the case before Baron Hein, the head of the Department.—Dr. Grüner, touching on the relations between doctors and chemists, deplored the unfriendly attitude which of recent years has been taken up, and urged the necessity for co-operation between doctors and chemists on those matters which affected their common interest. A resolution was passed to the effect that everything should be done to promote an *entente cordiale*.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE DRUG-STORE of Mr. Henry R. Gray, one of Montreal's best-known pharmacists, was burglarized last month. The thieves obtained an entrance through the back door and got into the safe, which contained but a dollar or two, Mr. Gray being in the habit of taking the money out of the store at night. The cashbox was taken, along with some private papers, but nothing else of value.

MR. GEORGE R. WALLACE has assumed the management of the Wampole factory at Perth, Ont., as successor to H. W. Brick. Mr. Wallace will continue to be the Canadian representative, and the business will run under the old name, the Henry K. Wampole Co. Mr. Wallace believed with Mrs. Brick that the absconder was not arrested in Japan, as lately asserted by the Police Department. Since Brick's extravagant administration came to an end the Wampole Co. have reduced their working staff by about fifty hands, but still have some 125 men working.

CANADIAN TARIFF REVISION.—The Ministerial committee which has been engaged on revising the tariff has nearly completed its labours, and within a week after the meeting of Parliament this month the Minister of Finance will be prepared to submit a revised tariff to the House. It is not expected that there will be many sweeping changes, although the tariff will be a departure from what has existed in Canada in the past. The Government has adopted the principle of a maximum general tariff and a minimum general tariff with a British preference lower than the latter.

India and the East.

THE QUARTERLY EXAMINATION for licences under the Poisons and Morphine Ordinances was held at the laboratory of the Straits Government Analyst on October 2. Two candidates presented themselves for examination, one of whom, Mr. Kow Tiang Siew, passed.

STRAITS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The members of



this Association held their second annual dinner at Raffles' Hotel, Singapore, on September 28. Mr. James McKenzie presided, and Mr. Marshall K. Watt acted as croupier. Copies of the menu card, decorated with Chinese characters implying all sorts of good wishes, had been arranged by the Secretary as a memento of the occasion. The toasts of "The King," "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," and "Our Guests" were all heartily responded to. Postprandial recreation took the form of a billiard tournament, which was entered into with great zest. The President, who can wield the cue as efficiently as the pestle, proved an easy winner.

X-RAY TREATMENT.—A proposal to establish an x-ray hospital and to erect quarters for the superintendent and staff of the X-ray Institute at Dehra Dun is before the Government of India. If sanction be accorded to it, the buildings will probably be constructed in the grounds of the Institute on the Rajpore Road, which are now thickly covered with jungle. This land, together with the Institute building, was bought for the sum of Rs. 60,000.

JAPANESE JOTTINGS.—The students who have entered for the pharmaceutical course at the Tokio Imperial University this session number fourteen.—The third edition of the Pharmacopœia Japonica has now been published, and it is welcomed in pharmaceutical circles as an advance on its predecessors.—A new corporation, called the Japan Patent-medicine Company, created for the purpose of extending the sale of patent medicines, toilet-articles, and medical and surgical appliances in China, Korea, Indo-China, and other places in the Far East, has been established.—Dr. Tamba, who has come back from his trip to Europe and America lately, is now delivering addresses on the condition of pharmacy in Europe and America in the principal cities of Japan.

Therapeutical Society.

SIR THOMAS LAUDER BRUNTON presided at a meeting of this Society which took place on October 30, in the Parlour of the Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, London, E.C. The preliminary business included the election of officers and Council for the ensuing year—Dr. T. E. Burton Brown, the founder of the Society, being the new President.

VIOLA ODORATA.

Dr. Brown then took the chair, and called upon Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, F.C.S., to read a paper entitled "Further Work on the Chemistry of *Viola odorata*." Mr. Gadd has continued his work on violet-leaves, to which reference has been made in the *C. & D.* from time to time, and finds he is in error in suggesting that *viola-quercitrin* is present. Mr. A. G. Perkin, of Leeds University, has examined some of the concentrated preparation made by Mr. Gadd, and cannot obtain the dyeing-test which *viola-quercitrin* should give. Attempts to isolate either a glucoside or a ferment have been unsuccessful, the only thing certain being the presence of glucose. The yield of glucose is approximately 5 per cent., and is the same at different seasons. Mr. Gadd supplied a non-alcoholic solution of the active principles of violet-leaves to Dr. W. A. Potts, of Birmingham, who followed with a paper in which were recorded biological and clinical experiments. Dr. Potts finds the solution has no toxic action in moderate quantity, but is far from being inactive. A large dose was noticed to render the urine antiseptic and to occasion indigestion. The solution has no digestive action, this test being made in view of a suggestion that the action of violet-leaves is akin to that of trypsin. Neither does the drug dissolve cholesterol. Various experiments were detailed which had been performed on frogs. The solution has an anæsthetic action when applied to the conjunctiva or the sciatic nerve-ending. As regards the clinical action of liq. *viola* gluc., Dr. Potts remarked on the unpleasant taste, which is readily removed by eating dry bread. Locally the solution has a remarkable effect in controlling offensive discharges, and if only on this account is useful in malignant disease. The drug is contraindicated in patients with a feeble heart, and where dyspepsia is caused is best administered in the form of hypodermic injection—5ss. to ʒj. twice a day. Dr. Potts gave particulars of the use of liq. *viola* in two cases, but as Drage's sodium-coumarate injection was being used at the same time it is difficult to apportion the relative good done by the two drugs.

A discussion took place which showed the interest of the Fellows in the subject. The President mentioned that formerly the seeds of the violet were used in calculus.—Sir Lauder Brunton inquired whether the glucose had been estimated before and after treatment with acid, as the difference would give a measure of the amount of glucoside present. The action of the active principle resembled that of saponin, and if this could be established some pure form of saponin might be used in the treatment of cancer.—Another Fellow thought that Mr. Gadd would get evidence of an alkaloid if he added to the solution, drop by drop, "tinctura saponis." Mr. Gadd, in reply, said that the heat used in preparing the liquor might account for the inversion of the sugar to glucose, but it precluded trustworthy results as a method of estimating the amount of glucoside present.—Dr. Potts also replied.

Legal Reports.

Question of Delivery.—In *Sanders v. Sadler*, an appeal under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts decided by the Divisional Court of King's Bench on October 29, and reported fully in the "Times," October 30, p. 3, an interesting point as to delivery affecting the validity of a warranty was in dispute. The respondent, a milk-seller, bought milk with a guarantee, and the question was whether respondent purchased the milk when it was delivered at the station (Chellaston) by the seller, or at Wanstead Station, where respondent's servants took delivery. A sample of the milk was taken at Wanstead Station, and the milk may have been tampered with between Chellaston and Wanstead; but if it was held that respondent did not get delivery at Chellaston, then she sold the milk as she bought it under the warranty, and there was no offence on her part. The Magistrate had held that delivery was at Wanstead, and this decision the High Court upheld.

High Court Cases.

"BROWNIE" TRADE-MARK.

IN the case of *Kodak, Ltd., v. J. Lancaster & Sons, Ltd.*, which came before Mr. Justice Neville in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday, October 26, the plaintiffs, by motion, asked for an injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing their registered trade-mark "Brownie."—Mr. Kerly appeared for the plaintiffs and said that an agent of his in July handed a written order to defendants for "one Brownie film, 7d." In response to that order, an Ensign film, wrapped up in paper, was supplied. This was pointed out to the defendants' manager, who said it was a mistake and apologised. On a writ being issued, the defendants offered an undertaking in the terms of the writ and to pay the costs of the action up to that date, but stated if the proposal was not accepted they would be prepared to defend the action.—Mr. Beebe, for the defendants, stated that his clients did not deal in Kodak goods, and when they were applied for the customers were sent to Mr. F. D. Smithy, next door.—Mr. Justice Neville said he was quite ready to give the defendants credit for straightforward business conduct, but (though he thought the plaintiffs were entitled to some relief) as the defendants' counsel was not instructed to consent to put an end to the action and pay the costs, the motion must stand over until the trial.

"TABLONES."

In re the Application of the Capsuloid Co., Ltd., for the Registration of a Trade-mark No. 276,531, "Tablones, They Remove the Cause"; and *In re* the P., D., and T. M. Acts. In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Monday, October 29, this case came before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady. Mr. A. J. Walter, K.C., and Mr. Coldridge appeared for the Capsuloid Co., and Mr. Astbury, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian for Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., who opposed.

Mr. Walter said that the applicants are the makers of capsuloids. Their "Tablone" is a proprietary article, and in 1905 an application was made by Mr. Dixon, who originally carried on the business, for registration of "Tablones" as a mark. The application was opposed by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. and the Registrar refused to register the mark. Mr. Dixon allowed the time for appeal to the Board of Trade to expire and the Board refused to extend the time and so that matter dropped. On October 7, 1905, the present application was made by the limited company. The ground of the former refusal by the Registrar was that the mark was similar to that of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., who opposed the application on the ground that "Tablones" so nearly resembles their trade-mark "Tabloid" that it was calculated to deceive the public and injure them in their business. On October 17 and November 13, 1905, there was an attendance before the Registrar, who declined to hear further argument. On November 5 he formally refused to register the trade-mark. For the last three years the Capsuloid Co. had been marketing a specific remedy for indigestion and its allied complaints, which they called by the name "Tablones." They had spent very large sums of money in advertising, and their sales had been very large. The applicants in the course of their trade had received a very large number of letters, and they exhibited 9,000 odd letters which they had received. In some of these

various very similar names were used instead of "Tablones," notwithstanding the advertisement of the Capsuloid Co. accompanied them. In all the cases the letters were intended for the goods of the Capsuloid Co., and were addressed to that company. Further, Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. had known what the applicants were doing, and had taken no steps to restrain them from carrying on the business. He believed that in two cases letters for their goods went to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and had been sent on to them without comment. He did not suggest that the mere fact that Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. had not sued the applicants for passing their goods off as theirs, and could not succeed in such an action, entitled the applicants to succeed, but he asked his Lordship to find that the mark was not one having such a close resemblance to that of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. as to be calculated to deceive. The applicants were dealing in a different article from the opponents. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. were not vendors of proprietary medicines at all, therefore the goods of the applicants were not liable to be confused with those of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. In the second place, the applicants appealed to a different section of the public altogether—namely, the purchasing public, and not the trade. In the third place, no person of ordinary intelligence could possibly mistake "Tablones" for "Tabloids." And, lastly, as there was no suggestion of passing off, honest user must be presumed; it was not sufficient to say that some persons might be misled.

The affidavit of Mr. G. E. Dixon, of 47 Holborn Viaduct, managing director of the Capsuloid Co., Ltd., was then read to the effect that he commenced business about ten years ago, in the name of the Capsuloid Co., at 31 Snow Hill. He invented the word "Tablone," which was the name of an internal medicine put up in the form of tablets. "Tablones" had always been a specific remedy for a specific complaint or class of complaints. He did not consider it possible that the word "Tablones" could be confounded with any mark on the Register, or that it could possibly be confounded with "Tabloid," which was used to describe the form. "Tablones" was a word which stood for the entire and complete name of the medicine sold by the applicants. No person had communicated with them under the impression that their goods were "Tabloids." He said positively that there had been no instance of confusion.

In cross-examination by Mr. Astbury, K.C., witness said that there had been dealings between the Central Press Agency and himself in advertising-matters. He denied that he had any connection with Kassler & Wolfe, of 101 Fleet Street, with the exception that the Capsuloid Co. had done business with them, but he afterwards admitted that at one time he was Kassler & Wolfe. He admitted having answered a number of letters in the name of Kassler & Wolfe, and some of the stamps used by the Capsuloid Co. and Kassler & Wolfe were perforated with the Capsuloid Co.'s stamp. He was not aware of the telegraphic address of the Pure Hair Soap Co., though that company was under his management. He did not suppose he wrote a letter sent by Kassler & Wolfe saying they would not oppose the registration by the Capsuloid Co. of the word "Tablone," but he would not swear he did not. "Tablones" and "Tablones" were not exactly the same. Both were made by the Capsuloid Co., but the ingredients were put together by Parke, Davis & Co. They were not "Tablones" until they were put into the box. The Capsuloid Co. had a place of business in America, and machinery in England. Between thirty and forty people were employed by the company. The Capsuloid Co. had never made in the mechanical sense a tablone or tablone. He denied that the identical tablones of the Capsuloid Co. were originally called Dr. Campbell's indigestion-remedy—they had never been called by any other name. The Capsuloid Co. had done all they could to make the public buy tablones. The cross-examination proceeded—

What does a tablone mean?—A preparation for indigestion sold only by the Capsuloid Co. in a particular form.

Did you ever call them "tablones or Dr. Campbell's perfect digestion tabloids"?—That was one of the names given to a preparation which was put up before by the company.

There never was such a person as Dr. Campbell?—Yes there was and is. I am Dr. Campbell in trade.

Dr. Campbell is an alias of yours?—It is a trade-name.

Is there a person who sees people under the name of Dr. Campbell?—No; there is a doctor there who sees people.

A sandy-haired gentleman?—I think so.

Is the name up on the door "Dr. Campbell"?—Yes, recently.

Sometimes you see these poor deluded people, and sometimes the gentleman with sandy hair?—Yes.

If I put it to you that a lady went to this red-haired gentleman and he prescribed, would that be the ordinary course of business?—That would be the course of business. People come in and want advice, and we pay a man to advise them without charge.

If this lady paid 5s. that was not in the ordinary course of business?—She would not be allowed to pay 5s.

Is there also a person of the name of Dr. Kuroki?—Not under that name.

Have you used the name of Dr. Kuroki?—I think it was Professor Kuroki. It was a name applied to a manufacture of the Capsuloid Co. to a particular preparation. Whether Dr. Kuroki is on earth or not I cannot say.

Further cross-examined, witness said it was the fact that for the last three years the Capsuloid Co. had been preparing, manufacturing, and selling tabloids, but he admitted that on May 1, 1905, he wrote that the Capsuloid Co. had nothing to do with the registration of "Tabloids" inasmuch as he was the owner of "Tablones." He could not produce any document transferring the ownership of "Tablones" to the Capsuloid Co., but he asserted that it had been transferred. He had sworn that all the orders about which in his affidavit he said there could be no confusion were addressed to the Capsuloid Co., but he admitted that two of them were addressed to the Tabloid Co. Out of the 9,000 odd orders there were not many in which the word "tabloid" was mentioned. He was aware that if the company got the word "Tablones" registered they could use it for other preparations.

In re-examination witness said the prescription for "Tablones" was his own, and the mechanical act of forming the article into shape was done by other people. He had a Canadian medical degree and had practised for twelve years. For trade purposes he used the name of Dr. Campbell.

Mr. J. Murison, managing director of Parke's Drug-stores, gave evidence to the effect that it was impossible for anyone to confuse the two words. In answer to an order for "tabloids" he would not supply anything unless the kind were specifically mentioned.

Similar evidence was given by Mr. E. E. Strickland, managing director of Bruce's, Ltd.; Mr. E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., analytical chemist; and Mr. Ronald Gower, sub-manager of Butler & Crispe's, Ltd., wholesale druggists.—The evidence of other chemists to the same effect was dispensed with.

This was the case for the applicants.

Mr. Astbury, K.C., on behalf of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., submitted the applicants had made out no case in support of the mark. In the first place, "Tablones" was a descriptive word and so used by Mr. Dixon—it was the name by which he christened this arrangement of drugs which he said cured indigestion. The second reason for not acceding to the motion was that given by the Registrar—namely, that the appellant had not discharged the onus which the Act put upon him of proving the word "Tablones" was not calculated to deceive or did not so nearly resemble "Tabloid" that it might cause confusion. The best evidence of that was that put in by Mr. Dixon of various people who wrote for "Tablones," but who could not for the life of them help using an endless variety of spellings. On the whole he contended that the applicants had not shown that the Registrar was wrong or had not exercised his discretion properly. In the registration of a mark a man must be honest, and his (Mr. Astbury's) submission was that the business of the applicants was not an honest business at all. He characterised the attempt to register the word "Tablone" as one to mislead the Court by pretending that it was an innocent and independent application, and said that Mr. Dixon was neither an honest nor a *bonâ-fide* trader so far as this mark was concerned.

Evidence filed on behalf of the opponents was then read by Mr. Sebastian. The effect of this was that "Tabloid" or "Tabloids" had been the trade-mark of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. since 1884 and that "Tablones" was calculated to deceive and cause confusion.

Mr. Warden, clerk to Burroughs Wellcome & Co., gave evidence as to a number of names resembling "Tabloid"

having been tendered for registration and stopped.—In cross-examination witness said his firm did not sell proprietary medicines. Their chief desire was to appeal to doctors, chemists, and nurses. They had known of "Tablones" since October 1903, and were familiar with the advertisements. All the "Tabloid" products were manufactured, and always had been, by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. In the case of "Tabuloid" the Registrar decided in their favour, and that was the case with other marks which it had been attempted to register. The goods sold by the Capsuloid Co. were sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., and he had no doubt that the letters put in in which "Tabloid" was used instead of "Tablones" were meant for the Capsuloid Co.—In re-examination witness said that on the day he saw "Tablones" advertised he went and saw Mr. Dixon personally and protested against its use. At that time they were engaged in the big litigation with Thompson & Capper.

The evidence of Mr. Charles Bowen Allen, pharmaceutical chemist, Kilburn, was then read to the effect that "Tabloids" and "Tablones" bore a remarkable resemblance to each other both in spelling and to the ear. He had been asked for "headache" and other tabloids, and had had no hesitation in supplying the tabloid indicated by such a condition. He had had customers ask for "tabloids for indigestion," and had supplied them with soda and mint or bismuth and soda.—Cross-examined: He had a great number of his own proprietary goods put up in tablet form. His view was that the public knew that "tabloids" were the product of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. None of his preparations had been asked for as "tabloids." If the words "Tablones" and "Tabloids" were indistinctly spoken he thought he might confuse the two. "Tablones" was certainly more liable to confusion with "Tabloids" than the word "Tablet." Persons had asked him for "indigestion tabloids," and then he selected from his stock what he thought would suit them—perhaps after asking them what they had had for lunch. (Laughter.) If "Tablone" was registered as a trade-mark, other proprietary medicines might be sold under that name. If confined to one article for indigestion, there would be only the confusion of the name. The position and sound of the "o" in "Tablones" was the fatal feature.

Mr. G. Claridge Druce, Oxford, made an affidavit to the same effect.—In cross-examination Mr. Druce said he had heard of "Tablones" and had sold them on special order. He disliked to have words that were very similar used for practically the same thing. There was greater risk of "Tablones" and "Tabloids" being mistaken than of "Tabloid" and "Tablet." It was an unnecessary risk to have words so closely allied in sound.

Mr. Sebastian then summed up the case for Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., pointing out that this was not an opposition by his clients, but a case in which the Registrar had stopped this mark from ever going to advertisement at all. He submitted that the applicants had wholly failed to discharge the onus which lay upon them.

Mr. A. J. Walter, K.C., replied.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady gave judgment refusing the applicants' motion, with costs. In giving judgment his Lordship said:

This is an application by the Capsuloid Co. to reverse the decision of the Registrar, who refused to proceed with the registration of the words "Tablones, they remove the cause," as the mark of the applicants. It appears that the word "Tablones" has been used by the applicants for some three years or a little more—the period was about three years when these present proceedings were commenced. The opponents, Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., say they first heard of it in the month of October 1903: that was at a time when they were engaged in the litigation in which they ultimately succeeded in establishing their right to the trade-mark "Tabloids." Now, the word "Tablones" is used for a preparation said to be valuable in cases of indigestion. It is a secret preparation—that is to say, the composition of it is not disclosed. It is said to contain pepsin, some diastase, and other ingredients, and it appears to be made for the Capsuloid Co. by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. According to the evidence, the word "Tablones" has been applied to the particular medicament as now made up, and it is sold as a patent medicine—the affections for which it is said to be good being stated in the advertisement of it—and put up in aluminium boxes of two sizes. Notice of the motion for

registration was given, and Burroughs Wellcome & Co. opposed. There was also another firm of Kasler & Wolfe mentioned. I only mention their name and pass away from it. I think on the present evidence I should have to come to the conclusion that Kasler & Wolfe is only another name for Dr. Dixon either with or without the "Messrs."; the exact position of the firm controlled by him is not material, but in substance it is Dr. Dixon. The main ground upon which Burroughs Wellcome & Co. opposed the registration is the ground upon which the Comptroller decided in their favour—Section 72 of the Patents Act, as amended by the Act of 1888, says that the Comptroller shall not register with respect to the same goods or description of goods a trade-mark having such a resemblance to a mark already on the Register with respect to such goods or descriptions of goods as to be calculated to deceive. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s mark "Tabloids" is registered in respect of Class 3, and the ground of the Comptroller's decision was that he was precluded by Section 72, Sub-section 2, from registering "Tablones," having regard to the fact that the word "Tabloids" was already on the Register. Now, we have heard the evidence of certain retail and dispensing chemists with regard to the way in which tabloids are asked for by persons who come into their shops, and tabloids are mentioned not only by reference to the drugs they contain, but also they are asked for by reference to some affection from which the applicant is suffering—a tabloid for indigestion, tabloid for headache, and the like. Tabloids have also been in numerous cases mentioned in the orders sent to the Capsuloid office when it was intended to order tablones. It is urged that people when ordering these things are exceedingly careless, and that even in some instances they enclose the printed advertisement of tablones, and at the same time write to the Capsuloid Co. ordering tabloids. In many instances tabloids have been ordered when it was quite clear that tablones were intended. On the other hand, in two cases orders for what were intended to be tablones have been addressed to the Tabloid Co., have been delivered to Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and they have passed them to the Capsuloid Co., and tablones were ultimately supplied. Now, I have no explanation from them of why the word "Tablones" was chosen. It seems to have been chosen at a time when the litigation as to "Tabloids" was already in progress, and it may very well be that the persons choosing it were not aware of the litigation. Having regard to the evidence that has been adduced I am quite clear that the word, in the language of the statute, has such resemblance to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s mark already on the Register with respect to goods in Class 3 as to be calculated to deceive. That really is the short point for decision in this case. The burden is upon the applicant. The Registrar has already declined to proceed with the registration, and it is for the applicant to show that the mark which he is seeking to register is one that he is entitled to have placed on the Register. In my opinion he has not only failed to do that, but his opponents have proved affirmatively and substantively the issue that it is calculated to deceive; and under those circumstances I am bound to uphold the decision of the Comptroller and to refuse this motion. I do not think it is necessary to refer more in detail to the other grounds which have been urged. This short ground is quite sufficient to base my judgment upon. If it were necessary the other matters could be inquired into more particularly. Therefore the only order I can make is to refuse the applicants' motion.

Mr. Sebastian : With costs?

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady : Costs will follow.

MRS. POMEROY, LTD., v. SCALÉ.

ON Wednesday, October 31, Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Fletcher Moulton, and Buckley heard the appeal of the defendant in this action from an order of Mr. Justice Sutton, who had granted an interim injunction restraining her from carrying on the business of hygienic complexion-treatment and electrolysis under any style of which the name "Pomeroy" formed part. See *C. & D.*, October 6, p. 528, and several previous issues, in which all the details were given. These were now gone over by Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., and in the course of his statement the following interesting argument occurred :

Lord Justice Moulton pointed out that Mrs. Scalé had taken premises within four doors of the place where for years Mrs. Pomeroy, Ltd., had been established, and carried on business in a way which would make people who had been to Mrs. Pomeroy, Ltd., go to her.

Mr. Buckmaster said it was perfectly clear that she could exercise her own skill where she pleased, because there was no covenant in restraint of trade.

Lord Justice Moulton : She cannot trade in a way which would lead her business to be confused with that of Mrs. Pomeroy, Ltd.

Mr. Buckmaster said that was what she particularly ex-

plained she did not desire to do. Her advertisement, that she was to be seen daily for consultations, made that distinct. She might not solicit, but there was nothing to prevent her from trading.

Lord Justice Moulton : She cannot trade as Mrs. Pomeroy close to the premises of the company.

Mr. Buckmaster : If a man named Jones sells his goodwill, he may set up next door in the same business under the name of Jones, in the absence of covenant, provided he does not solicit.

Lord Justice Moulton : That would certainly lead to confusion and deceive the public. He may compete, but must not deceive.

After further argument Lord Justice Moulton asked why the appellant could not trade under her own name of Scalé.

Mr. Buckmaster : Because she is not known as Scalé.

Lord Justice Moulton : Mrs. Scalé would be just as skilful as Mrs. Pomeroy.

Mr. Buckmaster : But the individual whose skill is wanted is not Mrs. Scalé. There is nothing to prevent her from using the benefit of her connection so long as she does not solicit.

Mr. Garnett having followed on the same side.

Lord Justice Moulton said it appeared to him that the injunction in this case went too far, and ought to be limited.

Their Lordships suggested that it might be satisfactory to both parties if they intimated that this was an action which ought to be tried as speedily as possible, leaving things *in statu quo*, without making any order, the injunction to be continued and an undertaking given as to damages, both parties doing their utmost to bring on the action as soon as possible.

Counsel adopted the suggestion, and their Lordships directed the costs of the application and the appeal to be determined by the Judge who hears the action.

Merchandise-marks Acts.

STEEDMAN'S POWDERS.

SAMUEL FORNISON, a general dealer at East Howdon-on-Tyne, was charged, at the North Shields Police Court on October 24, with having sold certain goods to which a false trade-description was applied, with having exposed the goods for sale, and with having the same in his possession. Ada Fornison, his wife, was also charged with having sold the goods.

The prosecution was initiated by Messrs. John Steedman & Co., and the story told was that the goods in question, exposed for sale and sold, purported to be "Steedman's soothing-powders," a description which was false. It had come to the knowledge of Messrs. Steedman that someone had been going about the counties of Northumberland and Durham selling powders which were supposed to be the prosecutors', but which were not manufactured by them. These powders had been sold in large quantities, causing serious loss to Messrs. Steedman. Not only had the powders been described as those manufactured by the firm mentioned, but their trade-description had been carefully copied. Counsel stated that Messrs. Steedman were willing to reward anyone who could assist them in tracing the forger of their description. The Fornisons had given all the information asked for in connection with the purchase of the powders, and a description of the man from whom they were purchased.

The solicitor for the defendants stated that his clients were prepared to write an apology for having sold the powders, and they were also willing to destroy the spurious powders in their possession.

On this understanding the summonses were withdrawn.

At Sunderland Police Court on October 25, Lawrence Waters Moore, who keeps a small shop at 114 Coronation Street, Sunderland, was charged on three counts with similar offences. Mary Jane Moore, his wife, was charged with selling the goods.—Mr. Lambert, who prosecuted on behalf of Messrs. Steedman, detailed similar circumstances to those given in the case at Howdon. He submitted in regard to that particular case that there had been a certain amount of carelessness. His clients were not prepared to press the case unduly, but must insist upon their rights. A particular point was that Steedman's powders are a patent medicine, and have to bear a Government stamp, while the powders now in question were sold without any stamp at all. Not only that, but Steedman's powders cannot be sold except by those who have a patent-medicine

dealer's licence, while the defendants had no such licence, and they bought the powders from a man who had no credentials, and obtained no receipt.—Fredk. James East, representing Messrs. John Steedman & Co., said he had been specially sent into the Northumberland and Durham districts to make inquiries into the matter. His firm employ no travellers, and any person calling at shops and selling powders could not be *bona fide*. He called at Mr. Moore's shop and found that nine powders were left out of three dozen bought some weeks ago. Mr. Moore's daughter told him that she bought three dozen from a stranger for 3s., and they thought they were getting the genuine article.

Mr. Ruskin (for the defence) here suggested that his clients should make an apology and deliver up the powders in their possession if the summonses were withdrawn.

The summonses were accordingly withdrawn.

County Court Cases.

A SPECIALIST'S DISPENSARY.

A CURIOUS CASE respecting a medical practice came before Sir William Selfe at the Marylebone County Court on October 25. In it Herbert Lumley Snow, M.D., Lond., etc., formerly a surgeon to the London Cancer Hospital, and registered as at 14 Stratford Place, W., sued Samuel Wesley Wilson, L.R.C.P. & S.I., formerly Registrar of the Irish Medical Council, of Cavendish Road, Brondesbury, for 94l. in respect of an alleged breach of a partnership agreement.

It appeared that the plaintiff had in September 1905 opened a specialist dispensary for women at 279A High Road, Kilburn, and in January advertised as follows :

Dispensary, just established in main thoroughfare in busy London suburbs, for sale at cost of fixtures owing to sudden illness of vendor. In excellent situation; no competition. Fine chance for energetic man.

The defendant replied to this, and in the result took a half-share of the dispensary, paying 23l. as the half costs of the fixtures and drugs, and agreeing to pay half expenses. In July defendant withdrew from the partnership on the ground that the rent for the past quarter had not been paid. The hearing lasted a long time, chiefly occupied by the examination and cross-examination of the plaintiff, who admitted that he had sent out circulars in the neighbourhood of the dispensary advertising it. The Medical Defence Union had threatened proceedings before the General Medical Council, whereupon he stopped the advertising.—For the defence it was submitted that plaintiff had confessed to using for household purposes the money which defendant paid him for rent, and that defendant was so alarmed by his partner's evident embarrassment that he considered himself justified in breaking the agreement.—His Honour said he considered there was ample reason for the defendant's claim for a dissolution of partnership, although he did not consider the advertising should be considered, because defendant took no steps in the matter until after he severed his connection with plaintiff. Of the two accounts of the final meeting between the partners the defendant's was most worthy of credence. Plaintiff would be indemnified for half the rent of the premises if he had to pay any, and after he had proved that he had paid it. There was no order for costs.

A PAINTING DISPUTE.

At the October sitting of Greenwich County Court, before Deputy-Judge E. R. Layman, Mr. T. Morgan Davis, chemist and druggist, 241 Lewisham High Road, S.E., was sued by a Catford builder, named Squair, for 22l. 19s. 5d., balance of account for work done and materials supplied in repairing his premises. Defendant complained that plaintiff had not carried out the work according to the contract, and that certain cases in the shop were not painted. These, the defendant said, were not mentioned in the contract, and the Judge observed that trade-fittings could not be included in the painting of a shop.—Expert evidence was given on each side, and in the end the Judge found for the plaintiff for the sum claimed, with costs.

A HORSE DEAL.

In the Shoreditch County Court on October 30, before Judge Smyly, K.C., George Kite, a timber-merchant and furniture-manufacturer, sued H. Walker, trading as a chemist

at 116 Lansdowne Road, London Fields, to recover the sum of 9l., being the balance due in payment for a horse. A counterclaim had been entered to recover 14l., on the ground of fraudulent representation over the sale, or, in the alternative, 2l. 5s. had been paid into Court in full satisfaction. After hearing the evidence, Judge Smyly gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ROBERT McCausland, Waverley Drug Co., Whitehead, co. Antrim, Druggist.—This case came up for hearing on October 29 at Belfast Local Bankruptcy Court, on the application of Mr. Ross. Mr. James Hamilton was appointed creditors' assignee, and the sitting adjourned generally.

Re RICHARD KNIGHT, 70 Buckingham Gate, St. James's Park, Chemist and Druggist.—The affairs of this debtor came before Mr. Registrar Brougham, at the London Bankruptcy Court, on October 26, in relation to his public examination. The receiving order was made last June upon the petition of Messrs. John Sanger & Sons, druggists' sundriesmen, and the liabilities were stated to amount to about 440l. The debtor started the above business at Lady Day 1900, with 450l. capital, and traded with success until two years ago, when the business began to fall off. In October 1905 the debtor put the shop into an agent's hands for sale, but owing to pressure by creditors it was sold by the landlords, who held the money against the rent.—Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, reported that the debtor had not lodged his accounts, and was believed to have gone to Canada.—As the debtor was neither present nor represented, his Honour ordered the examination to stand adjourned *sine die*.

Re GEORGE HENRY APFLEBY, High Street, Neyland, Pembrokeshire, Chemist and Druggist.—The receiving order in this recent failure was made on the debtor's own petition, and the accounts filed show gross liabilities amounting to 909l. 8s. 5d., of which 594l. 8s. 8d. is expected to rank, and the assets are estimated to realise 475l. 15s. 6d. net. According to the report of the Official Receiver, the debtor states that he started business at 94 High Street, Neyland, in 1892, with 30l. capital. In October 1901 he opened a branch at 25 High Street, but this he discontinued on October 1 last. He has only kept a day-book and debtors' ledger. He has not at any time prepared a balance-sheet, and has kept no record of his takings. His payments into the bank for the last three years have been as follows: 1904, 928l. 6s. 4d.; 1905, 988l. 17s. 2d.; 1906, 610l. 4s. 8d. Most of the unsecured liabilities are for goods supplied in connection with the business. An execution for 46l. 6s. 1d. and costs, which had been levied on debtor's effects, was paid out on October 13. Debtor's wife claims furniture valued at 50l. as having been purchased by her a few days after marriage with her own money. The fully-secured creditor holds a mortgage of three freehold houses in Stourbridge Road, Bromsgrove, let at a net rental of 42l. a year, and of which the debtor is owner of a half-share. The total mortgage thereon is 600l. The debtor has lodged a proposal for a composition to be submitted to the creditors of 10s. in the pound, payable by equal instalments at four and eight months from the date of the approval by the Court, after payment of the necessary costs and charges. The Official Receiver thinks that the assets are somewhat over-estimated. Debtor ascribes his failure to loss upon branch business, pressure by creditors, and bad trade.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

BEATY, F. J., and WALKER, J. A., under the style of Beaty & Walker, Colwyn Bay, mineral-water manufacturers.
PERKINS, H. B., and McDONALD, J., Barking, Essex, physicians, etc.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

PRENSLAN, MOSES ABRAHAM, Liverpool, dentist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

PARKINSON, WILFRED, trading as the North Lancashire Drug Co., Preston, agricultural druggist.
SHEPHERD, RICHARD LE FLEMING, late Stamford, now Hunstanton, Norfolk, M.B. and Master in Surgery.

Trust Deed Granted.

JAMIESON, WILLIAM BANNATYNE, Cloddens Place, Radnor Park, chemist and druggist. Claims to Mr. P. C. Baxter, C.A., 196 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Deed of Arrangement.

ETHERINGTON WILLIAM DILWORTH, 19 Mersey Street, Liverpool, and residing at 23 Windsor Road, Southport, Wholesale Druggist and Drysalter.—Trustee, Arthur Thraves, 67 Stanley Street, Liverpool, chartered accountant. Dated October 20; filed October 26. Secured creditors, 100%; liabilities unsecured, 45%. 14s. 8d.; estimated net assets, 89%. 4s. 8d. The creditors include Messrs. R. Dugdale, Ashton (60%); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Liverpool (93%); W. & H. Jackson, Liverpool (11%); T. M. Tripp & Co., Liverpool (17%); A. Wilson, Liverpool (25%); Cussons, Sons & Co., Manchester (37%).

New Companies and Company News.

WINTHER'S NUTRITIVE SALINE, LTD.—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 9,000 10 per cent. preference shares of 1*l.* each and 20,000 ordinary shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To acquire the rights, trade-marks, and secret processes to manufacture in England, the Colonies, and elsewhere an article called Dr. Winther's Physiologic Nutritive Saline, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of patent medicines, wholesale or retail chemists, druggists, general store proprietors, etc. The first directors are Max Nagler and E. W. Muller.

GEO. C. SMITH, LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of dentists and makers of artificial teeth carried on by G. C. Smith at 153 High Street, Lewisham; 11 Paddock Terrace, New Road, Chatham; and 11 Wroxham Road, Gravesend, as "Geo. C. Smith, Ltd." and to adopt an agreement with G. C. Smith and O. Farkasch. The first directors are G. C. Smith and O. Farkasch. Qualification 250*l.* Remuneration of G. C. Smith 500*l.*; of O. Farkasch and any others 100*l.* per annum. Registered office, 153 High Street, Lewisham.

POPHAM DRUG CO., LTD.—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on, as successors to W. J. Moody, trading as the "Popham Drug-stores," the business of wholesale and retail druggists' sundriesmen, druggists, etc. The first subscribers are: W. J. Moody, 62 Popham Road, Islington, N., druggists' sundriesman; Mrs. C. M. Moody, 62 Popham Road, Islington, N.; Dr. G. Madden, 53 Devonshire Street, Islington, N.; J. Madden, 359A New North Road, N., estate agent; G. M. Trevasakis, 86 Well Street, N.E., chemist; A. J. Jelly, 11 Bathurst Gardens, Kensal Rise, N.W., chemist; and C. H. Gledhill, Moorville, Fulwood, Preston, medical agent. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

COLEBY'S BALSAM, LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with A. Cohen, W. B. Purefoy, and E. B. Purefoy, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, manufacturers of and dealers in patent medicines, druggists, makers of and dealers in proprietary articles, etc. The first subscribers are: Elsie E. Eldridge, 48 Laundry Road, Hammersmith, clerk; F. E. Ransom, Eldersleigh, Elder Avenue, Crouch End, N., clerk; J. Wilson, 13 Callow Street, Elm Park Gardens, S.W., clerk; H. E. Blaiberg, 33 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., solicitor; J. McD. Cobban, 33 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., solicitor; T. L. Edwardes, Blakesley, Merton Park, Surrey, articulated clerk; and H. Adams, 33 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., clerk.

EDWARDS, LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Redruth, Cornwall, by R. S. Edwards, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers and dealers, drysalter, importers, and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations, etc. The first subscribers are: R. S. Edwards, Sunnyside, Redruth, merchant; Mrs. E. Edwards, Sunnyside, Redruth; Miss F. E. Edwards, Sunnyside, Redruth; H. V. Edwards, Peupons, Gwennap farmer; C. H. Edwards, Bridge, Illogan, grocer; W. F. Edwards, Sunnyside, Redruth, grocer; and Mrs. L. Edwards, Peupons, Gwennan. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are R. S. Edwards, Elizabeth Edwards, H. V. Edwards, C. H. Edwards, and W. F. Edwards. Remuneration 25*l.* per annum, divisible.

R. TAYLOR MONKS & CO., LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Radcliffe, Lancs. as "R. Taylor Monks & Co.," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalter, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, industrial and other preparations and articles, etc. The first subscribers are: J. Monks, 105 Cross Lane, Radcliffe, near Manchester, manufacturing chemist and drysalter; R. T. Monks, Butterworth Street, Radcliffe, manufacturing chemist and drysalter; E. Monks, Fair Lawn,

Haulgh, Bolton, medical practitioner; Mrs. M. A. Monks, 105 Cross Street, Radcliffe, near Manchester; Miss H. Monks, 105 Cross Street, Radcliffe, near Manchester; Mrs. E. H. Monks, Fair Lawn, Haulgh, Bolton; and Mrs. M. Monks, Butterworth Street, Radcliffe, near Manchester. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. Monks and R. T. Monks (permanent governing directors; special qualification one-fourth of the paid-up capital each). Qualification of ordinary directors 150 shares. Remuneration of ordinary directors as fixed by governing directors. Registered office, Alexandra Works, Park Street, Radcliffe, Lancs.

SPARKS, WHITE & CO., LTD.—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 employés). Objects: To acquire the business of distillers' chemists and merchants carried on by S. J. Attenborough at 62, 64, and 66 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, and 12 and 13 Baden Place, Crosby Row, Borough, S.E., as Sparks, White & Co., and to carry on the same and the business of wine and spirit merchants, importers, coopers, and bottlers, mineral-water manufacturers, druggists, importers of and dealers in chemical and other preparations, etc. The first subscribers are: C. J. Singleton, 8 Staple Inn, E.C., C.A.; H. Trewby, 64 St. John Street, E.C., distiller's chemist and manager; E. A. Smee, Sunningdale, Turney Road, Dulwich, S.E., clerk; R. F. Blackett, 62 Inderwick Road, Hornsey, N., cashier; G. E. Cooper, 17 Manor Road, Leyton, warehouse-manager; J. I. Dean, Aldin Cottage, Wilmslow, Cheshire, traveller; and W. R. Ritch, 5 Woodside Quadrant, Glasgow West, traveller. No initial public issue. The permanent directors are S. J. Attenborough (chairman), C. J. Singleton, J. Fabian, and H. Trewby (managing director). Qualification 1,000*l.* Remuneration of H. Trewby 20 per cent., and of C. J. Singleton and J. Fabian (financial directors) 10 per cent. of the net profits (before providing for reserve fund). Registered office, 8 Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE SOAP CO., LTD.—Mr. Justice Warrington has made a compulsory order upon a creditor's petition to wind up this company.

H. H. WARNER & CO., LTD.—In their report for the year ended July 31, the directors recommend a further dividend of 2 per cent. on the preference shares on account of arrears, making 4 per cent. for the year, and the transfer of 1,000*l.* to reserve, raising it to 2,532*l.*, leaving 819*l.* to be carried forward.

SACCO, LTD.—In the High Court on October 30, Mr. Justice Warrington had before him a petition for the winding-up of Sacco, Ltd.—A company was incorporated under the laws of Cape Colony. At the time the petition was presented it was anticipated there would be difficulty in protecting the assets of the company here, but that has since been removed, and counsel asked liberty to withdraw petition, which his Lordship agreed to.

AERATORS, LTD.—In the High Court on Tuesday, October 30, Mr. Justice Warrington had before him a petition for the reduction of the capital of Aerators, Ltd., and Reduced, from 100,000*l.*, in 200,000 shares of 10*s.* each., to 50,000*l.*, in the same number of shares of 5*s.* each. Mr. Peterson, K.C., who appeared (with Mr. Cozens-Hardy) in support of the petition, said the company was incorporated on July 15, 1900, to take over the assets of another company of the same name and carry on certain businesses. The whole of the shares had been issued, and it was stated in the petition and proved that 50,087 were paid for in cash; 148,671 were paid for in cash as to 4*s.* per share, 6*s.* being credited as paid up under certain agreements; and the remaining shares were issued as fully paid up under certain other agreements. There was power to reduce the capital under the memorandum, and special resolutions in favour of the reduction had been passed on July 6 and July 25. The evidence as to the loss was that there was a total deficiency of 51,599*l.* odd, and this was made up by loss in patents of 30,178*l.*, and loss on buildings, plant, and machinery of 14,000*l.* In addition to this, there was a loss of 6,000*l.* on the trade developing account. The principal loss was on the patents, and that was explained by the fact that the company took over on the reconstruction a number of patents, some of which had expired and some of which were now practically valueless. The total value of the patents at the present moment was estimated at 42,000*l.*, and the master-patent would expire on December 14, 1907. There was some value in the present patent for improved capsules. It was twelve months old already, and was valued by the chairman of the company at 2,984*l.* odd, and the goodwill of the whole was put at 8,000*l.* The loss on buildings, plant, and machinery had been largely caused by subsidence brought about by the Corporation's works near the company's property at Edmon-ton, and erection there of large works by the Water Board.—No opposition was offered to the petition.—His Lordship sanctioned the proposed reduction, dispensing with the words "and reduced" as part of the company's foreign business, and after expiration of one month with regard to the English business.

Personalities.

MR. J. BLISS, formerly of Kurrachee, is now residing in Edinburgh.

MR. H. G. BEVILAQUA, chemist, Narracoorte, South Australia, who has had a four-month stay in the old country, returned home this week.

MR. C. GODDARD CLARKE, L.C.C., M.P., has been initiated a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows through the Loyal Hanover Lodge.

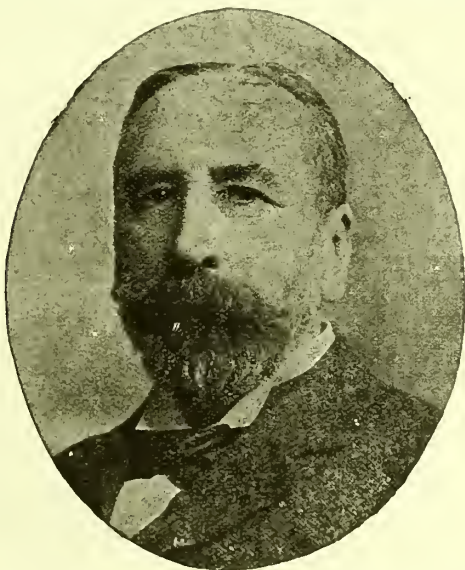
MR. JOSEPH SELLERS is again representing Messrs. Lorimer & Co., Ltd., Britannia Row, Islington, N., in the West of England and Thames Valley ground.

PORTRAITS of Mr. Richard Clark (Raimes, Clark & Co.) and Mrs. Clark appear in "Madame" in connection with Mr. Clark's candidature for the Lord-Provostship of Edinburgh.

MR. ARTHUR EDWARD EKINS, Ph.C., F.C.S., of St. Albans, is to be installed Worshipful Master of Peace and Harmony Lodge, No. 60, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on November 26.

MR. THOMAS D. MORSON, of Messrs. Morson & Son, chemical manufacturers, 14 Elm Street, London, E.C., has accepted the honorary secretaryship of the Chemical Industry Club, which Mr. Napier Sutton so long held.

PROFESSOR WALTER NOEL HARTLEY, D.Sc., F.R.S., to whom the Chemical Society has awarded the Longstaff medal, is Professor of Chemistry and Dean of Faculty in the Royal College of Science, Dublin. He has been a



member of the Chemical Society for forty years and has served on its Council and acted as a vice-president. He has filled the same offices in the Institute of Chemistry, of which he is a founder. He has published books on air, water, disinfectants, and qualitative analysis; but it was his researches in spectro-chemistry which gained him the distinction of the Longstaff medal, and as to these Professor Meldola said:

The continuous series of investigations proceeding from Hartley and his colleagues since 1879, and the more recent and no less important contributions now being made by other workers in the same field, all bear witness to the fertility of this spectroscopic method. An appeal to the more modern literature of the subject will show that not only has the original conception of the pioneer been amply justified, but that his methods have shown themselves capable of dealing with the more recondite problems of isomerism and tautomerism in its various aspects and the relationship between colour and chemical constitution. It is perhaps safe to say that no discussion on this latter subject can lead to definite conclusions if absorption spectra be ignored.

MR. THOMAS PERKIN, chemist and druggist, took a prominent part in ensuring the success of a bazaar held in

Tamworth Assembly Rooms on October 24 and 25, with the object of raising 400*l.* for the removal of a trust debt on the Tamworth Wesleyan Church.

At the annual meeting of Shaw and Crompton Tradesmen's Association, held October 23, Mr. W. Yates was elected Hon. Secretary for the fourth year in succession, and was presented with a pair of bronze figures as an acknowledgment of services rendered.

MR. LIONEL LAURENCE, official instructor of the Society of Chemist-Opticians, was on October 31 the recipient of a framed address on vellum from the Court of the Spectacle-makers' Company. Mr. Laurence recently resigned his position as honorary official instructor of the Spectacle-makers' Company. A resolution of thanks for past services was moved by Lord Burnham, and seconded by Sir George Faudel-Phillips. The ceremony took place immediately before a Court dinner at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, London, E.C.

Birth.

BOLUS.—At the Rangoon Medical Hall, Rangoon, on October 2, the wife of George Bolus, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

MURDOCH—MCLEOD.—At Gloucester Street U.M.F. Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on October 26, by the Rev. F. Galpin, John G. Murdoch, pharmaceutical chemist, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Florence Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. R. McLeod, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PICKFORD—GOULDING.—At St. Dunstan's Church, East Acton, on October 27, by the Rev. T. N. Hayter, A. F. Pickford, chemist and druggist, 88 Chalk Farm Road and 194 Holland Park Avenue, W., to Louise, only daughter of Mr. F. Goulding, Kingston House, West Kensington Park, W.

SQUIRES—SYKES.—At Charles Street Baptist Chapel, Leicester, on October 25, by the Rev. R. Caven, B.A., Seth Steggall Squires, pharmaceutical chemist, to Beatrice Alice Sykes, both of Leicester.

Deaths.

BIRKETT.—At Bowness-on-Windermere, on October 20, Mr. Charles Birkett, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-two. Mr. Birkett commenced business at Bowness in 1869, and retired from commercial life about ten years ago.

DITCHBURN.—At Crook, Durham, on October 18, Mr. Peter Ditchburn, chemist and druggist, aged seventy. Mr. Ditchburn had carried on business at Crook for upwards of forty years, and was well known as an expert on diseases of dogs.

HAYES.—At Dublin, on October 30, Kate Hewlett, the wife of Mr. Wm. Hayes, Ph.C., ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Mrs. Hayes had been in weak health for some time past, and had been staying at Malvern, but the hope of benefit there was unfortunately not fulfilled. Dr. Reginald Hayes, her only son, and Mr. J. C. Hewlett, F.C.S., her brother, have left London for Dublin to attend the funeral, which takes place at Mount Jerome Cemetery on Friday, November 2.

HOLDEN.—At Burnley, on October 21, Mr. Thomas Holden, chemist and dentist. Prior to commencing business in Burnley Mr. Holden was the manager of the chemical department at Calder Vale Print-works.

RIDLEY.—At the Broadway, Barking, on October 22, Mr. Charles Henry Ridley, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-five. Mr. Ridley was at one time a member of the Romford Board of Guardians. He was a son of the late Mr. Henry Ridley, of the firm of Grimwade & Ridley, chemists, Ipswich. Prior to taking over the business of Mr. F. E. Fitt at Barking, he was in business at Reading. As a Freemason he was Treasurer of the Erkenwald Lodge since its formation.

SARGANT.—At Rotherfield, Sussex, on October 24, Mr. John Sargent, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five. Mr. Sargent established and conducted for many years the pharmacy now carried on by Mr. A. J. Pratt, of Reigate.

TURNER.—At Norwood Grove, Liverpool, on October 22, Mr. John Atkinson Turner, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-two.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

The Plural Voting Bill being, for the present at any rate, the measure which the Government had decided should be pressed forward to the exclusion of all others, all measures analogous to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill which were down on the paper on Monday night were automatically adjourned to a later day. The Bill is now set down for Monday next, November 5. A further series of postponements is, I am afraid, inevitable until measures of more immediate moment have been disposed of.

A petition from Blyth for alteration of the Bill was presented on Tuesday.

DIACHYLON PILLS.

Mr. Samuel Roberts put a question to the Home Secretary on Tuesday regarding the conviction of two Sheffield women for supplying pills containing diachylon which are used for inducing abortion. Mr. Herbert Gladstone replied:

I have seen a report of the cases referred to by the hon. member. I am informed that the Lord President of the Council is advised that to schedule diachylon as a poison would entail great inconvenience without attaining the object desired. It may be hoped that the convictions at Sheffield will serve as an effective deterrent.

Mr. S. Roberts: Has the right hon. gentleman taken into consideration the increase in the use of this drug?

Mr. Gladstone: Yes; it is a difficult question.

TRADE SECRETS.

Mr. Kearley, on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George, the President of the Board of Trade, assured Mr. Liddell on Wednesday that, as a result of numerous conferences he has had with gentlemen both inside and outside the House possessing practical acquaintance with manufacture, he proposes setting down a number of amendments limiting the nature of the inquiries to be made under the Government's Census of Production Bill. Mr. Kearley added that every care will be taken to make impossible any disclosure of information relating to individual firms, or of a confidential nature, and stringent penalties were provided for in the Bill with this object.

THE SOAP COMBINATION.

A number of questions have been put to several ministers during the past week regarding the soap "trust." They began with Mr. Harry Marks asking the Home Secretary about the 15-oz. bar, but Mr. Gladstone had "no official information." Then Mr. Claude Hay wanted an assurance that "trust" soap is not used in the House of Commons, and other ministers, even the Secretary for War, were asked to give a similar assurance, but they all succeeded in passing the questions off with humour. Mr. Chiozza Money was more serious, his question to the President of the Board of Trade involving the whole subject of great combinations of capital, or price rings, but Mr. Lloyd George could not promise to introduce legislation to establish public competition with monopolists or to secure public control of monopolised trades.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

191/46. Who stocks Wanne bath-salts?

191/60. Who makes antiseptic corn-files "S. and H." brand?

192/68. Name and address of a maker of "soap for the hair for producing a light colour."

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Amygdalin.—According to Hérissé ("Journal de Pharm.," 1906, 350), the plant *Eriobotrya japonica* yields a fruit about the size of a small pear, whose seeds are now found to yield hydrocyanic acid, as is the case with many of the *Rosaceæ*. A careful examination of the crystalline glucoside extracted shows that it is identical with amygdalin extracted from almonds and other fruits.

New Remedies.—*Idofan* is a new antiseptic, having the constitution of a mono-iodo-dioxybenzene. It is recommended as a substitute for iodoform. It is a brick-red powder, insoluble in most liquids, and having no taste and no odour. *Neosiodé* is iodo-catechol, a compound said to be very easily absorbed without giving rise to any bad iodine symptoms. *Omorol* is a compound of silver and a variety of albumen. It contains 10 per cent. of silver, and has all the advantages of the organic compounds of silver.

Rhubarb-root.—Tschirsch and Cristogoletti ("Schw. Woch. f. Chem.," 1906, 361) have examined the rhubarb-root grown in the neighbourhood of Vienna. They find only traces of oxymethylantraquinones present. By precipitation of the extract made with 70-per-cent. alcohol, by means of ether, the authors obtained rhaponticin, $C_{21}H_{22}O_8$, melting at 231° , in well-defined crystals. This body, on hydrolysis with dilute sulphuric acid, yields a glucose reducing Fehling's solution in the cold, and a body of the formula $C_{17}H_{14}O_8$, which melts at 145° to 146° and has been termed rhapontigenin. A trace of chrysophanic acid was found, and also tetrahydro-methoxy-chrysophanol, $C_{16}H_{16}O_8$. A small amount of anthraglucosides was also separated, but no rhein and no emodin.

Tests for Sugar in Urine.—Drs. A. M. Kellar and Frank J. Wethered communicate from the laboratories of Middlesex Hospital to the "Lancet" (October 20 and 27) a paper on the detection of sugar in urine, which is too lengthy for useful abstracting, and those interested are requested to refer to the original. The paper comprises the following sections: I. The copper test as applied by Fehling. II. Pavy's modification of the copper test. III. The safranin test. IV. The phenylhydrazine test. V. The fermentation test. VI. The alkaline picrate test. VII. Methylene blue and other tests. VIII. The presence of sugar in normal urine, the possible occurrence of glycuronic acid, pentose, lactose, etc., being taken into consideration. IX. Conclusions.

Source of Manila Elemi.—Among the various natural products now occupying the attention of the scientific staff of the recently established Bureau of Government Laboratories in the Philippines is "brea," which is the local native name for the product known in this country as elemi. Bentley and Trimen ("Medicinal Plants," 1880) concluded that the oleo-resin was obtained from a species of *Canarium* closely allied to *C. commune*, and most authors have followed their lead, though some have given *C. album* and others, quite erroneously, *Leuca Abilo*, Blanco, as the source. Mr. Elmer D. Merrill, who has worked with botanical material collected in the Philippines by the staff of the Bureau, now supports Trimen and Bentley's statement to the extent that the source of elemi is *Canarium luzonicum*, Gray, a species peculiar to the Philippines and closely related to but not identical with *C. commune*. Other species of *Canarium* growing in the islands yield "brea," but it is asserted that little or no "elemi" from any other source than *C. luzonicum* is ever exported.

Charcoal Absorption.—Professor E. Rutherford, writing to "Nature," states that coco-nut charcoal completely absorbs radium emanation. If a slow current of air mixed with the emanation of radium, thorium, or actinium is passed through a tube filled with charcoal the issuing gas is completely deprived of emanation. This occurs at ordinary temperature, and it makes no difference whether the charcoal has been initially heated to get rid of the absorbed air or whether it has already absorbed its full quantity. This property of charcoal of retaining the emanation promises to be of service in laboratories where radium is kept in a state of solution. It is dangerous to keep radium in the form of solution in sealed vessels as the gradual production of hydrogen and oxygen in the solution raises the internal pressure, which would ultimately lead to the bursting of the vessel. Experiments are in progress with a view to utilising this property for quantitatively determining the amount of radium emanation existing in the air, and also the amount of emanation diffusing to the atmosphere from the soil.

THE IMPORTS OF MASTICH into Cyprus from the neighbouring island of Chios amounted to 54 cwt. (3437.) in 1905, against 70 cwt. (4107.) in 1904.

Observations and Reflections.

By NRAYSER.

The Lecture on Rubber

by Mr. Oliphant Devitt, reported in this journal of October 20, showed that the planters of Ceylon and of the Straits Settlements are tackling the important problem of rubber-cultivation with vigour and success. A yield of 3 tons in 1900 and one of 300 tons in 1905 is as fast a rate of progress as even the most pessimistic of croakers could demand; but even the latter figure is a mere flea-bite compared with the requirements of manufacturers. The British imports of rubber in 1905 reached close on 30,000 tons, and were actually 5,000 tons in excess of those of 1904; and this in face of advancing prices. So that our Eastern fellow-subjects have abundant incitement to "buck up" with unflagging zeal. And if motors and golf-balls and feeding-bottles continue in demand, there is no fear of the rubber-market collapsing. It has grown to its present dimensions within a century, and as new uses for the product are being discovered yearly, it is impossible to foretell to what it will increase within the coming fifty years. Not much more than a hundred years ago Priestley referred to indiarubber in his treatise on "Perspective" as a useful curiosity which could be bought for 3s. for a half-inch stick, and would rub out pencil-marks. But what about a rival in the shape of

Artificial Rubber?

At York last summer, Professor Dunstan, in the Chemistry Section, had the courage to "confidently predict" that before the British Association should again meet at York the synthetic production of rubber would be an accomplished fact. By the Director of the Imperial Institute whose especial business it is to encourage the cultivation of commercial articles throughout the British Empire, this prophecy might have been offered in a sympathetic rather than in a triumphant tone; and, with all respect for science, it may be almost permitted to hope that it will not be fulfilled. But the prediction is recalled by an account published in the October number of the "World's Work" of a so-called "cereal rubber" which has been patented and is on the point of being manufactured by a Mr. William Threlfall Carr, who, basing his experiments on the elastic substance formed by chewing wheat, has, it is said, succeeded in producing a really good rubber by treating special kinds of grain with ptyalin. He turns out his rubber in six different grades, from a thin solution for waterproofing to a hard solid suitable for golf-balls. There are ten millions a year in the invention, if it really answers and can undersell the natural rubber; but the writer of the article reminds us that 315 patents have been taken out in this country alone for artificial rubbers, and it may be that Nature will watch with equanimity this three-hundred-and-sixteenth attempt to depose her.

The Book-war

raging between the "Times" and the publishers is an ordinary enough development of present-day capitalistic competition, though it is perhaps exceptionally interesting on account of the position and the ability of the combatants. But essentially in this dispute we recognise the four parties with whom we ourselves are so well acquainted. These are the authors, who represent the manufacturers; the publishers, who are the wholesale houses; the booksellers, who retail; and the "Times," the formidable cutter. What, then, is the explanation of the remarkably truculent attitude which the authors generally, and the pub-

lishers unanimously, have adopted towards their biggest customer; and why, above all, should the public, whose pockets can only be benefited, one would think, by any action which tends to reduce prices, sympathise so largely with those who are striving to prevent this reduction? Is it that the sentiment of "Live and let live" is growing stronger? I fear there is no evidence of that. The publishing controversialists do refer to the small bookseller occasionally, but they make it abundantly clear that their own royalties and profits are the predominant considerations. But books are not necessities, nor are they articles which have come to be regarded as household essentials, like patent medicines and soaps. They are luxuries the demand for which is peculiarly affected by the price. A thousand people will spend 4½d. on a book which is thrust on their notice to twenty who would go out of their way to give 4s. 6d. for it. It is all the more remarkable, therefore, and deserves to be noted by makers of articles of more widely spread sale, that such astute gentlemen as the publishing fraternity should so keenly scent danger in the possible monopolistic results of the Times Book Club.

The Adulteration Statistics

solemnly published by the Local Government Board year after year, and taken seriously by the leaderette-writers on the evening papers, are a burlesque on statistics properly so called. They show, or would show if they really were statistics, that the average of adulteration in this country was 8.5 per cent. in 1904 and 8.2 in 1905. Those figures, the decimals especially, strike the fancy of the statesman and of the journalist. In London it appears there was an average of 10.2 per cent. of adulteration; in more righteous Lancashire it only reached 7 per cent. Drug-vendors were more moral in 1905 than in 1904 in the proportion of 9 to 11.3. The absurdity of these deductions is seen by a glance at the items which make up the total. For example, 81 samples of seidlitz powders were tested in 1904, and 3 were found not up to standard; in 1905, 54 samples were tested, and 5 were found deficient. Shall we assume from this comparison, then, that seidlitz powders were twice as unreliable in 1905 as they were in 1904? Iron pills were all right in 1904; in 1905 two lots were wrong out of 13; so down went our character from perfection to 15 per cent. short of standard. Not only the chance of what samples are taken, but analysts' prejudices and analysts' mistakes are also called in to help vitiate the account; and the wonder is that the averages come out so near to each other year after year, seeing that they are not based on invariable conditions.

The Capacity of the Gill,

which "Oxon." asks about, is not a question concerning which there can be any legal doubt. It is specifically defined as the fourth of a pint in the Weights and Measures Act of 1878, and in previous statutes. But it is the fact that there is considerable variation in local custom. In the northern counties of England, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire especially, a gill of ale is frequently enough asked for, and the customer who got his legal allowance only in those parts would be likely to make remarks. In Robinson's "Glossary of Words used in the neighbourhood of Whitby" it is stated that a gill means half a pint, and that a quarter of a pint is known as a jack; probably there is a reminiscence of the familiar story of Jack and Jill in these names, though the Jill there was derived from the stately Juliana. Another interesting confusion of gills is found in the word "gill-house." Pope in the "Dunciad" stings one of his victims with the apostrophe—

Thee shall each ale-house, thee each gill-house mourn,
And answering gin-shops sourer sighs return.

Some dictionary-mongers have assumed that the gill-houses were places where gills of ale and wine were sold; but this is not correct. In Pope's time ale in which ground ivy, known as gill, had been infused, was a popular beverage, and it was this which was sold at the gill-houses.

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Editorial Comments.

"Down Under."

PERMISSIVE trade legislation is most disturbing to business. In it Legislatures lay down more or less general principles and enable Departments to formulate regulations which have all the power of Acts of Parliament. The consequence is that the machinery of trade has to be periodically adapted to changing law, thus creating recurring business loss, and a feeling that there is no finality. Last year the Australian State of Victoria passed a Pure Food Act giving the Board of Health power to appoint a Standard Committee, which is to examine and report upon all the minutiae pertaining to foods and drugs, with the correlated groups of antiseptics, disinfectants, and preservatives. It was all well meant, but in view of the fact that Victoria draws a considerable amount of its supplies from the Mother Country, the Act and its recurring regulations are playing serious havoc with the equanimity of home manufacturers and disturbing trade interchange. Traders are apt to measure the profit of business by the amount of trouble it involves, and it is possible to reach a point in the latter at which it flies away with the profit. The Pure Food Act appears to be reaching this point. This may be due in part to the fact that uncertainty grows while communications are

passing between the Mother Country and Victoria, but the fact remains that trade in staple articles is conducted on a general formula, and when any section of the customers make exceptional demands they disturb the routine, and may be required to pay for it or be ignored. This element appears not to have had due consideration by the Victorian Food-standards Committee. They have started in several instances from purely theoretical or professional considerations, and have given insufficient attention to the law of supply and demand, as exhibited by established trade between manufacturers and consumers. So far the net effect of the Pure Food Act and the Commerce Act upon manufacturers and traders in this country has been the generation of a feeling of uncertainty, not to say disgust, in regard to Australian business. This, we believe, is far from being the desire of Australian traders as a body, or of the Australian community, and they must ultimately see that such Acts as those mentioned create irritation and unfriendliness far outmeasuring the good that may come from a preferential tariff.

Inadequate Remuneration.

IN a thoughtful address to Glasgow chemists Mr. J. P. Gilmour places the average income of retail chemists in this country at 150*l.* a year. It is not an extravagant estimate, but judging from the frequency with which we have inquiries respecting payment of income-tax, we should say that a goodly number of chemists throughout the country succeed in getting well over 200*l.*, and there are many who manage to squeeze a little more out of the calling. Retail pharmacy is not a bad business until those who follow it begin to measure it by the six subjects of the qualifying examination, when progress is impeded, but these subjects *plus* business enterprise do not permit a registered chemist to be content with 150*l.* a year. He seeks the means to increase his returns and improve his profits. Mr. Gilmour, as a student of economics, doubtless recognises this, but his ethical tendencies have led him to formulate a demand for a sort of national *quid pro quo*. The retail chemist at the bidding of the State qualifies himself, *ergo* the State should ensure him a fair living wage by protecting him from unrighteous competition. That is a proposition with which all must sympathise, but a little reflection will show that in practice the only infraction of the principles of the Pharmacy Act is in respect to companies trading as chemists and druggists. Yet this is not the root of the evil attacked by Mr. Gilmour, for we gather that he claims for retail chemists professional status and professional remuneration, since he urges that the way to secure better State-recognition is to get higher education of retail chemists. This is a disappointing climax in view of (1) the present statutory provisions and (2) the public requirements of retail chemists. The first of these provides for the competence of the retail chemist to sell and dispense poisons, and prevents unqualified persons doing these things, with the exception that medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons have the same privilege. There is nothing in the Act reserving to registered chemists trading in drugs or dispensing medical prescriptions free from poisons, and the experience of those who have had to deal with several Parliaments is that any proposal to restrict the sale of drugs to registered chemists is not to be dreamt of; while the more urgent proposition, that the dispensing of medical prescriptions should be restricted to those qualified by examination to do it, has so far been met with the reply that there is no public demand for it and the necessity has not been proved. Nevertheless, we believe it would be as good for the community of Great Britain as of those of Ireland,

our Colonies, France, Germany, and all other Continental nations that the prescriptions of those who practise medicine, whether for man or beast, should be dispensed by registered dispensing chemists. The legalisation of this proposition would offend nothing but a mere political sentiment, since the public tacitly agree to it by their habit of seeking qualified men to do their dispensing. It is at this point, however, that we join issue with Mr. Gilmour in his demand for higher education. Registered chemists at present have to prove their competence as dispensers of medical prescriptions, although the Pharmacy Act and the public demand do not require this. As evidence of the latter statement we have before us dispensing returns from eighteen large towns in England and the principal towns in Scotland. They are all from leading chemists in the towns. In six of the English towns, we are told, the chemists do no dispensing; in six others the prescriptions number 23 to 100 per month each man, and the maximum in others is 359. In the Scotch towns every chemist who reported to us far exceeded the English average. These facts may indicate that Scotland is ripe for a Pharmacy Act of its own, restricting the dispensing of medical prescriptions to registered chemists, but as to England they show that the higher education of the chemist since 1868 has not had a response comparable with the increased cost and pains of qualification. At present it is the essence of the English general medical practitioner's business that he shall supply his patients with advice and physic for his fee, and the higher education of the retail chemist has not had the slightest influence in abating this practice. We mention this because no legislation on the subject can be undertaken with hope of success until the representatives of pharmacy have a good backing from medical practitioners. We submit that chemists by their examinations have proved their competence, but there still remains work to do in England in demonstrating that it is best for all that dispensing should be done by those registered under the Pharmacy Act. Can Scotch chemists assist their English *confrères* in bringing this about by showing how it was done voluntarily in Scotland? The fact may be kept in mind that it is a national custom we are dealing with, for when Scotch medical graduates come to the South they fall in with the practice of dispensing their own medicines.

The Soap Combine.

THE "Soap Trust" columns of the morning papers have this week been reduced to half-columns and paragraphs, which is due either to Parliament and the Law Courts, or to diminished suspicion in the amalgamation conducing to a monopoly. There has been more this week about "light weight" than monopoly, except that a few firms whom we do not name now have been trying quite smartly to get some free advertising out of the publicity. It is a wonderful thing how some people have a horror of advertising, but whenever they see a chance of getting some for nothing they are the first to grab it. This by the way. Of all that has been published in regard to the amalgamation a letter by Dr. R. E. Markel in the "Times" of October 29 is most instructive to those who are aware of his intimacy with the duty-free alcohol matter. He is a director of Crosfield's, at whose laboratories we explained last week the scientific work of the combined factories is to be concentrated, this being the work in which Dr. Markel has specialised. He says:

The combine is, in fact, a soap and chemical combine. The industry is dependent for a large number of its most essential materials on foreign supplies. It will cultivate oil-seeds, make the oils, and on a large scale the special

hard fats required for candles, chocolate, and other purposes, as well as lubricating-oils and oils used in industries such as the paint and varnish industries. Co-operation will also enable us gradually to make ourselves independent in the matter of many fine chemicals, such as colours and synthetic perfumes, which hitherto we have been compelled to import. Further, the combine contemplates embarking on the production of quite a number of new articles, which it believes will give it predominance in industries practically new to England. Under these circumstances, viewing the immense resources of the combine, financial, technical, and scientific, is it too much to hope that, directed with an enlightened policy by the combined experience of all the manufacturers, it will succeed in winning for England not merely in soap but in its allied industries a practical monopoly in all the open markets? Think what this means, the sole supply of soap and a large number of other chemicals to more than three-fifths of the inhabitants of the world.

This is an interesting piece of information. It is something new for manufacturers in this country to combine in order to foster scientific methods of production. It is true that something like this was in the alkali-makers' programme, but the flotation of dozens of old concerns in one group was the first intention, and it succeeded. There the experience of investors was of a kind that warns them in regard to any other multi-millioned amalgamations. A number of questions have been asked in Parliament about "trust soap," and all have been received with merriment indicative of the "scarce" stage waning. But retail grocers are still serious about the matter. They have had to bear the brunt of the public's anger, and reports from all over the country show that they are thoroughly aroused, and are ready to seize this opportunity of curtailing the sale of non-profitable proprietary soaps.

"How Physic is Faked."

LOOKING over a bookstall this week, we noticed that the "Grand Magazine" has an article entitled "How Physic is Faked." Curiosity prompted us to purchase the magazine, and we found the article to be a particularly ill-informed one by Mr. Herbert Snow, M.D. The rubric of the article is as follows:

It is difficult to imagine any offence more dastardly than that of supplying, for the sake of gain, articles which are not what they profess to be, and on which at a pinch human life may have to rely; yet the offence is one all too common in modern civilised communities.

For a doctor to state that "there is no precaution whatever to ensure the purity of medicinal agents" in this country is somewhat startling and seems to show a lack of familiarity with the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the Pharmacy Act. Then an example is given in which chloralum was for years supplied one-fourth strength through the dishonesty of the chemist who superintended the manufacture. Chloralum was a patented article, and could not till the patent expired be made by other chemists. Chloralum was sold as a disinfectant, and Dr. Snow used it as "a lotion or mouth-wash." The arsenical glucose and arsenical sodium phosphate cases are of course dragged in, and a statement is made that "out of ninety-six drugs tested by Messrs. Naylor and Chappell, more or less arsenic was present in fifty-eight." Chemists know that arsenic is present in almost every chemical in infinitesimal quantities, but it is only people who cannot appreciate the delicacy of the tests for arsenic who see terrible calamities ahead. English-made chloral is stated to decompose quickly and give out a "melon-like smell." Phenazonum, "the official Pharmacopœia imitation" of antipyrine, is less efficacious than the original; which is curious, seeing that they are chemically identical. Theine once failed to cure a headache, therefore the doctor concluded that it was "absolutely inert and useless." Sul-

phonal taken in pink capsules, on the other hand, proved such an effectual hypnotic that the doctor has never ventured to prescribe it. Potassium iodide, the wholesale price of which is said to be "from 14s. to 21s. per pound," is stated as likely to contain "purposive adulterations," "chlorides of sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, carbonate and sulphate of potash, bromide of potassium, nitrate and bicarbonate of soda." Another gem is all we can spare space for. A quotation is given from "Mr. G. C. Moor" in which he states that the very low standard of morphine adopted by the British Pharmacopœia causes the addition of all sorts of diluents to opium, and on the strength of this Dr. Snow with delicious humour, apparently quite unconscious, says: "Now, morphia, whatever the prejudice against it, is one of the most important and indispensable medicines man possesses; and we cannot afford any tampering with such." Curiously enough, the article winds up with the perfectly sane suggestion that a Department of Public Health should be organised, and that competent pharmacists should fix standards for drugs, etc. It is something perhaps that a writer knows what is wanted even if he does not know why, and although the arguments used cannot impress anyone but the shallowest of mortals.

Spigelia Marilandica.

SOME interesting information about pinkroot or Indian pink is given in one of the latest bulletins issued by the Bureau of Plant-industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Pinkroot occupies a more important place in medicine in the United States than in Great Britain, and its use has decreased in the United States of late years owing perhaps to the reputation the drug has obtained for untrustworthiness. It is thought that the growing adulteration with substitutes has had something to do with this adverse opinion. East Tennessee pinkroot (*Ruellia ciliosa*, Pursh) is the most important adulterant. Dr. R. H. True, who identified this substitute, found that the microscop structure of the plant was the same as one which Professor Greenish named *Phlox carolina*—long regarded as a much-used substitute for pinkroot—and another authority regarded as spigelia. Double confusion thus existed. On the one hand, ruellia was recognised as a substitute, but wrongly regarded as phlox, a plant lacking many of the striking characteristics of ruellia; and, on the other hand, ruellia, the substitute, was mistaken for spigelia. All three plants have been under cultivation at Washington, D.C., and a comparative study of the structure of the plants has been made. The results do not support the view that phlox is an adulterant of pinkroot, and, moreover, several samples of a substitution supposed to be phlox have proved upon examination to be composed entirely of ruellia. Minor adulterants of pinkroot are golden seal (*Hydrastis canadensis*, L.), serpentaria (*Aristolochia serpentaria*, L.), soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*, L.), wild yam (*Dioscorea villosa*, L.), and stoneroot (*Collinsonia canadensis*, L.). Mr. W. W. Stockberger, the author of the bulletin, enters into the distinguishing points of spigelia and ruellia. The growing plants are unlike: in ruellia the flowers are borne scattering along the stem, in the axils of the leaves, while in spigelia they are aggregated at the top of the plant in a one-sided spike. Spigelia-flowers are brilliant cardinal on the exterior and bright yellow within, while ruellia has pale magenta-coloured corollas. The distinguishing features under the microscope are the presence of starch in spigelia, it being absent in both ruellia and phlox. In powder ruellia always reveals its presence by the numerous stone cells and cystoliths, which usually remain intact even in finely powdered material. The fineness of the starch grain of

spigelia and its lack of striking characters render uncertain its identification among many other plant-starches which might be readily introduced in the powdered drug. The absence of starch from a powder supposedly made of pink-root suggests at once that the material is not spigelia, but on the other hand the presence of starch is not a conclusive proof that the drug is spigelia.

An Historic Bit of Paper.

The death of Lord Cranbrook (Mr. Gathorne-Hardy), which occurred this week, recalls an interesting incident in regard to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which is thus reported in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom":

In the course of the years 1866 and 1867 differences between the representatives of the different sections of chemists were reduced, and before the end of the latter year a substantial agreement had been arrived at. Committees of the two Societies were appointed to work in harmony, under the generalship of Mr. G. W. Sandford, President of the Pharmaceutical Society. A Bill, based on the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1865, was drafted and submitted to the Home Secretary, Mr. Gathorne-Hardy. After several interviews Mr. Hardy put in writing the heads of the Bill which he was "not unwilling to support." It was

to restrict the title of "chemist and druggist" to (1) those then in business as such; (2) those to be examined in the future and passed by proper examiners; (3) pharmaceutical chemists; (4) medical men under the Medical Act. No others to be allowed to sell drugs, etc.

The framers of this Bill were limited by this declaration, as well as by the decisions of the Select Committee, and consequently they found it necessary to abandon their cherished desire to secure to registered chemists the exclusive right to compound physicians' prescriptions.

We hope, if ever the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill or the Pharmacy Bill is discussed, that some friend of chemists will make good use of this historic bit of paper. It is apparent that Lord Cranbrook did not dream of companies assuming the title "chemist and druggist," and although the existence of one corporate body was regarded by the House of Lords as justification of the historic decision, the original intention is worth pressing home even now.

Bravo, Bradford!

[At the suggestion of Alderman Dunn, the Bradford Chemists' Association has decided not to have a dinner this year, in order that it may send ten guineas to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund.]

(1 *Sonnet.*)

How oft with joy we've gathered to the Feast,
Willing, content, to eat, to talk, to dine,
Worshipping the Fleshpots, sipping at the Wine,
Breathing Benevolence—in our Speech at least—
Lending applause to much Oratoric Yeast!
Brethren of Bradford all these joys resign,
Showing they are puerile; not at all benign;
Time such things were altered, time the Frolic ceased.
True self-abnegation, aiding brother-man,
Who hath run the race and fallen by the way,
Teacheth that the highest comfort to the soul
Means Renunciation. Thus the Fleshpots ban.
"Alack! Alack!" quoth Bloomsbury, blanching with
dismay,
"No more guinea Dinners at the Métropole!"

Employment of Children.

The by-laws made by the London County Council under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, are now in force, and it will be well to reiterate the chief provisions, as some London chemists employ young children as part-time messengers. A child under eleven years cannot be employed, and children liable to attend school full time may not be employed, on days when the school is open, for more than 3½ hours a day, and then only between 6 A.M. and 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. and 8.30 P.M. The child may not be employed more than twenty hours in the week. When the school is closed the child may be employed for not more than eight hours a day, or thirty hours a week, between 6 A.M. and

9 P.M. On Sundays a child may labour for three hours, but only between 7 A.M. and 1 P.M. The rest of the by-laws refer to the employment of children on licensed premises where liquors are not exclusively sold in sealed vessels, in laundries, and in barbers' shops. Important provisions are also in force in regard to street trading by children under sixteen years of age. The chief point in the by-laws for chemists is the restriction of the hours during which school-children may be employed.

Methylated Spirits.

Our criticisms regarding the official instructions respecting the registration of retail sales of methylated spirits have been appreciated in the Service, as officers have not received specific instructions. We mentioned a few weeks ago that several retailers had been called upon to register sales, and we note that the "Civilian" complains of the uncertainty, saying:

That part of Excise General Order 19 of 1906 which deals with the regulations governing the sale by retail of methylated spirits, has been, and still continues to be, responsible for a good deal of discussion and much confusion both in Service and trade circles. The Order specifies, without any qualification, the form of account, including a record of sales, which must be kept by a retailer of methylated spirits. Taken literally it implies that such account must be kept by every methylated-spirit retailer, and we have reason to believe that this literal interpretation has, in many cases, been conveyed to the traders, much to their consternation. It is easy to realise the insuperable difficulty of keeping a record of sales, especially where they relate to small quantities. Of course it is perfectly obvious that the keeping of this account is only meant to be compulsory where the Board order a stock account to be kept, but it is unfortunate that the Order did not state so in plain terms. The proviso would have saved much strong language and groundless anxiety.

The new industrial methylated spirit has been received with favour, and it is expected that there are good possibilities of it being more largely employed in chemical industry than was the old spirits.

Practical Notes and Formulæ.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL PILLS.

The formula generally quoted for these pills differs from that given in Squire's "Pharmacopœias of the London Hospitals." Mr. H. W. K. Pears, Ph.C., of the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Hove, having noticed this, communicated with the dispenser, and sends us the following note:

In the very courteous reply that we have received from the dispenser, he states that the present formula in use at the hospital is correctly given in Squire's publication, and differs considerably from that used twenty years ago, when the hospital was in the Caledonian Road. We give below the two formulæ for the purpose of comparison:

Old Formula.		New Formula.	
Gamboge	... 120 grains.	Gamboge	... Gr. 1 1/4
Soft soap	... 1 oz.	Hard soap	... Gr. 1 1/2
Aloes barb.	... 4 oz.	Powdered aloes	... Gr. 1 1/2
Jalap.	... 4 oz.	Powdered jalap	... Gr. 1 1/2
Colocyath	... 1 1/2 oz.	Colocyath	... Gr. 4
Ginger	... 60 grains.	Ginger	... Gr. 4
Olive oil	... 2 fl. dr.	Oil of cloves	... Min.
Clove oil	... 1 fl. dr.	Tracle	... q.s.
Tracle	... a sufficiency		

In our own pill-factory we have always utilised the new formula; it is in every way better than the old one. We do not see that pill-makers have any excuse for supplying pills made from the prescription which has been so long obsolete, and doubtless your publication of this note will lead to their uniformly adopting the revised formula.

FORMALDEHYDE SOAP.

ACCORDING to the "Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers" 1 part of coconut-oil soap will take up 3 parts of 40-per-cent. formaldehyde, while a stearin soap will take up a larger proportion. Such a soap forms a useful agent for applying formaldehyde as a disinfectant or for preparing an opalescent disinfecting-solution. A proprietary formaldehyde soap is known as "Festoforme."

Window-ticket Writing Competition.

WE now come to a considerable section of the competition tickets which are distinguished by employment of pictures along with the letterpress. The pictorial section is again divisible into two parts—the first in which use is made of printed engravings or illustrations, and the other in which photographs are employed. Mr. W. H. Hornby, of Messrs. Gibson, Gooch Street, Birmingham, sends us a batch of seven cards, of which figs. 22, 23, and 24 are representative specimens. The cards used are grey photograph-mounts, the backs being employed. In fig. 22 the little



FIG. 22.

groups of happy schoolboys are on a white ground, but this difference is not shown in our reproduction. Fig. 23 is adapted as a price-ticket for feeding-bottles, while in fig. 24 use has been made of the labels from the pills; these are



FIG. 23.

in red in the original card. Another card is a three-colour picture of a piece of cake, and is inscribed "After the cake take Gibson's pills." Two of the others refer to cod-liver oil, and involve the use of seascapes and reminders of Neptune's sway. Mr. Hornby says in his covering letter:

I make a point of changing these frequently in our windows, and am told people have come to look for what we shall have next. One of the best attractions in the way of a window-card was a home-made one, rushed through in a few quiet minutes when all Birmingham seemed to be going wild over the Chamberlain birthday celebration. A piece of pure white cardboard, 2x1½ feet, had on it a bold portrait of Mr. Chamberlain, in whose right eye we affixed one of our herbal pill labels in place of his regular monocle.

Underneath, in imitation of his handwriting, was the following:

"A Message to You!

PROTECT YOURSELVES

against four-fifths of human ills by taking Gibson's Herbal Pills.

YOUR FOOD MAY COST YOU MORE,

because you will eat more, but think of the energy you will gain for work.

THE POLICY IS A SOUND ONE.

It is the policy of to-day."

Fig. 25 is a card produced by Mr. H. B. Hammond, with Mr. F. V. Butterfield, Station Bridge, Harrogate. The



FIG. 24.

inks used are Victor waterproof inks. The capital letters X and Y are illuminated in green and red, while the pictures



FIG. 25.

of perfume-caskets, cut from a price-list, are in colour. The margin is prettily shaded in russet brown, and the effect of the card is distinctly good.

(To be continued.)

In justice to Mr. G. Mowbray Taylor, examples of whose work in ticket-writing were given last week (p. 649), it should be added that originality of design was not claimed. As a matter of fact, fig. 19 is an adaptation of one of the advertisements of Benger's Food, Ltd., Manchester, which has been before the public for about two years.

The Winter Session of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At the meeting of this Association, held at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on October 25, the feature of the evening was

IMPROMPTU SPEECH-MAKING.

Subjects were balloted for and opening orations were thus extracted from seven of the sixteen members present, practically all the rest joining in turn in the discussions. The subjects elicited very varying opinions and were each put to the vote. The iniquities or benefits of the soap trust divided the votes, and the question as to whether ladies should be members of the Association was answered in the affirmative by a considerable majority. The trade value of the Association and the value of optics as a side-line were emphatically affirmed. Other questions were "Should chemists make their own tinctures?" (yes, 7 to 5) and "Should the C.A.A. discuss pharmacy politics?" (affirmed, 12 to 3). The discussion on the last question, "Should doctors dispense and chemists prescribe?" was indeterminate, and the Chairman (Mr. Clark) did not put the question to the vote. The experiment was very successful, and may be repeated.

Poor-law Dispensers' Association.

The annual general meeting of this Association was held at Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C., on October 25. The Secretary's report and the Treasurer's balance-sheet were read and confirmed. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of *3l. 6s. 6d.*—The President briefly surveyed the work of the past year, commenting upon much useful work quietly but successfully accomplished on behalf of the members.—Mr. H. D. George intimated his resignation as Secretary on account of pressure of work, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. George for his services.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Mr. G. B. Walker (Greenwich Infirmary); Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. Montagu G. Smith (Lewisham Infirmary) and Frank E. Trayner (Hackney Infirmary); Secretary, Mr. Norman Colbeck (Highgate Infirmary); Treasurer, Mr. Albert Howell (Dalston Dispensary); Committee, Messrs. J. Hickman (Strand Union Dispensary), J. J. Smith (St. Marylebone Dispensary), W. H. Smith (Greenwich Dispensary), W. Stevens (Woolwich Dispensary), A. L. Anderson and A. B. Lewis (Whitechapel Infirmary), J. F. Turner (St. Pancras Infirmary), A. D. Rae (Shoreditch Infirmary), and H. D. George (Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum).

P.L.D. Conference.

A CONFERENCE of dispensers in the Metropolitan Poor-law service was held at Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C., on October 25. About forty gentlemen and one lady were present, and the proceedings were animated throughout. The purpose of the Conference was to discuss the terms of a memorial to be presented to the President of the Local Government Board, the chief object of which is a plea for increased remuneration by raising the present scale of salaries and extending the facilities for obtaining the periodical increments. Mr. Albert Howell (Hon. Secretary of the Association of Certificated Dispensers) was mainly instrumental in getting together so numerous a gathering. Those who attended represented all sections of the Poor-law service. Among those present were Mr. G. B. Walker (President of the Poor-law Dispensers' Association) and Mr. H. D. George (Secretary), Messrs. Noad Clark (Paddington), Miller (St. Pancras), Hewitt (Holborn), Colbeck (Highgate), Strickland (Fulham), Lindsay (Camberwell), Howell (Dalston), Russell (Kensington), and others. Letters of regret for absence were read by Mr. Howell, all the writers expressing themselves as strongly in favour of the objects of the gathering. Mr. Montagu Smith, well known among Poor-law dispensers, was detained at the last moment. It appears that Mr. Smith is a very successful dog-breeder. He is Chairman of the

Orpington Canine Club, which was holding its first show, and Mr. Smith's telegram to Mr. Howell—

Regret detained; two firsts, two seconds, two specials—explained everything satisfactorily.

Mr. G. B. Walker (Greenwich), who was voted to the chair, said the question of further increase in the pay and improved status for dispensers in the Poor-law service had been cropping up for years, and the fact that a Poor-law Commission is now sitting makes the time opportune for putting forward their desires.

Mr. Howell, in the course of an incisive speech, explained that at the last meeting of the Poor-law Dispensers' Association it came to his knowledge that certain dispensers who were not members of the Association had expressed a desire to join forces in promoting a memorial such as had been projected. He (the speaker) thought it might be wise to find out whether or not such a memorial would be premature, and with that purpose he proposed that an endeavour be made to get an expression of opinion from Mr. John Burns. That course was agreed upon, and Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., undertook to arrange a private interview with Mr. Burns. Accordingly, before Parliament rose, Mr. Walker and he had a few minutes' talk with Mr. Burns on the Terrace of the House of Commons, the result of the interview being that Mr. Burns said, "State your case as concisely as possible, and I promise to give the matter careful consideration." The memorial had been drafted with the help and advice of Messrs. Walker, Clark, Miller, Colbeck, and George; and besides sending it, through Mr. Bottomley, to the President of the Local Government Board, they purposed sending a copy to Dr. Downes (medical adviser of the L.G.B.), who is sympathetically disposed towards dispensers. With regard to the subject-matter of the memorial, they were asking what they considered a reasonable maximum and for improved facilities in reaching that maximum. The question of status is a difficult one, his (the speaker's) opinion being that a man's status is usually arrived at by taking the length, breadth, and depth of his banking account. Consequently the more salary they get, the better their status. The indoor men have a grievance in that they have no right of appeal to the L.G.B. from the Guardians. This they have endeavoured to rectify in the draft, as he considered that every man and woman in the service should have "the same pay, status, privilege, protection, and right of appeal."

Mr. Howell then read the draft, the main point of which was that the initial salary for outdoor dispensers under the L.G.B. should be 120*l.* per annum, and the scale should be 140*l.* after four years, afterwards increasing by 10*l.* rises to a maximum of 250*l.* He moved that a memorial on the lines indicated be sent to Mr. Burns.—Mr. Noad Clark seconded the motion. The maximum figure rather staggered him at first, he said, but he thought they were justified in asking perhaps a little more than they expected to get.—Mr. Miller supported the motion, and, "status" having been defined as the right to be recognised as a first-class officer, the right of the indoor infirmary officers to appeal to the L.G.B. in case of discharge by the Guardians was unanimously agreed upon.—Then Mr. Lindsey (Islington) imparted some excitement into the proceedings by proposing that the commencing salary be 150*l.* per annum.—Mr. Russell (Kensington) went further. Not only would he have the salary begin at 150*l.*, but he suggested that an annual increase of 10*l.* until 200*l.* was reached, then 20*l.* per annum until 250*l.* was attained, should constitute the scale. This was received with mixed approbation. There were many strong supporters, but Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Noad Clark, Mr. Lindsay (Camberwell), Mr. Howell, and the Chairman were strenuously opposed to the idea, asserting that by asking unreasonably the success of the whole appeal would be jeopardised. Eventually Mr. Russell put his proposals in the form of an amendment, Mr. Lindsey seconded, and it was put to the meeting and lost. Then Mr. Miller proposed, as another amendment, that the initial salary be 150*l.*, rising by 10*l.* every two years until 250*l.* was reached. This was put to the meeting, and was apparently carried by 19 votes to 14. But a misunder-

standing had arisen as to the amendment, and on the question being again put by the Chairman the decision was reversed, 19 voting against Mr. Miller's proposal and 14 for it. The original motion as set out in the draft memorial was then carried, and a resolution was passed that the memorial (which is to be re-drafted in order to include dispensers under the Metropolitan Asylums Board) be sent to Mr. Burns and to Dr. Downes.

Public Dispensers' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on October 31, Mr. Hermann C. T. Gardner, F.C.S., Chairman of Council, presiding. There was a good attendance of members, and the proceedings were graced by the presence of two ladies. After an eloquent exhortation by the Chairman on the advantages to public dispensers of combination, the main business of the evening was proceeded with. This proved to be an exceedingly luminous, thoughtful, and imaginative address by Mr. Gardner on

THE NATURE AND CONSTITUTION OF THE MOLECULE, a subject which, he said, perhaps of little interest in the actual practice of the chemist's calling is yet of peculiar interest in his profession of "chemist," that is, one who deals with something hidden. The doctrine of the hidden molecule obtaining credence to-day varies only in extension and detail from that of Democritus, who, 2,500 years ago, taught that the universe was composed of atoms suspended in space, and that all phenomena could be traced to combinations and motions of these particles. The corpuscular theory of J. J. Thomson supposes the atoms to consist of a large number—800 in the case of the hydrogen atom—of negative electrons arranged in concentric shells in a sphere of positive electrifications, moving at a speed equal to 200,000 miles a second, the atom and the molecule themselves also moving independently at speeds greater than a mile a second. Such a combination of particulate and system movements dazzles the mind. Besides the tremendous kinetic energy derived by the molecule from its motion, it also possesses potential energy due to inter-molecular attraction, and depending primarily on the chemical constitution of the element. Mr. Gardner then showed the bearings of the theory on the questions of allotropy, isomerism, stereo-chemistry, and dissociation. The limit of the magnitude of the molecule deduced from the study of molecular action is a diameter the fifty-millionth part of a millimetre, a conception which Mr. Gardner illustrated by Kelvin's idea of a football magnified to the size of the earth, its molecules then being between shot and footballs in size. Proceeding, the lecturer dwelt on the fascination of a combination of the electron theory with the ether theory of Mendeléeff. The atom is the unit of matter, the electron of force. Matter and force are merely different manifestations of the same thing, and, it may be, the electrons are the ether corpuscles of Mendeléeff, that ether which, attacking a thermopile, becomes the electric current, vibrating differently, assumes the form of heat, and, again, agitated in different wave-lengths, conveys the sensation of light. Speculation is prompted whether these variants in ether vibration may not be allied with what we call "life"—if life itself may not likewise be a variant in the vibration of the ether. Indeed, the so far unanswerable question as to what law induces the aggregation of the electron (the basis of matter) in total masses equal to the various atomic masses, gives birth to the thought that the understanding of this law would produce the knowledge of the generation of cosmos and a conception of the origin of life. Mr. Gardner followed this with a summary of the recent newspaper controversy on the radio-active transmutation of elements, a discovery which presents the possibility of an evolution of the elements and an amplification of the primeval "all." He concluded a closely-followed paper with the profound question of the failure to understand the creation of life in the molecule, how it is that some molecules are termed "dead" while others are inherent with the powers of growth and reproduction. "Perhaps we are on the threshold of elucidation. Who shall say where the increase of knowledge shall lead?" (Applause.)

Mr. W. E. Miller (St. Pancras) said the learned paper they had just listened to reminded him of something he had read in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* many years ago and never had forgotten. The paragraph said that we were not human beings at all, but merely "animated conglomerations of atoms or the contorted dream of a crazy jellyfish." (Laughter.) Mr. Gardner's paper made him more convinced than ever that the *C. & D.* was right. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Mr. Russell (Kensington) said it appeared to him that they were rediscovering things which were well known 5,000 or 6,000 years ago. He believed that nothing was constant; that everything was in a state of change. The great biological laws of evolution had a fascination for him, and he thought Mr. Gardner had treated the subject very thoroughly. Mr. Smith did not think it quite correct to call any experiments made as the "creation" of life. It would, perhaps, be more correct to say that a vehicle had been created in which life could be manifested. An amoeba, perhaps the lowest form of life, is seen under the microscope, but one does not see the nucleus from which the amoeba spring. We only see the amoeba when it is sufficiently developed to come within the range of our vision. (Applause.) Mr. Lindsay (Camberwell) and Noad Clark having spoken, Mr. Gardner was heartily thanked for his excellent paper.

Barnsley Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on October 25, at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley.

THE ANNUAL REPORT showed that the average attendance of members was up to that of previous years, and that interest in the Association is still maintained. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of 5*l.* 8*s.*—Mr. W. Rigby, who has been Hon. Secretary since the formation of the Association, six years ago, announced his intention of not seeking re-election, and he was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his past services.—Mr. P. G. Dales (Stairfoot) was elected a member.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—President, Mr. J. P. Norwood; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Bellamy and Nash; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. Nash; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. A. Bellamy, Eldon Street, Barnsley; members of Council, Messrs. Jones, sen., Wright, Billington, and Rigby.

The President and Vice-Presidents were elected delegates to the West Riding Federation of Chemists' Associations.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday, October 30, Mr. H. W. Gregory (President) in the chair.

The advisability of continuing the connection of the Association with the Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations was considered, and, on the motion of Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Wilcock, it was decided to continue the affiliation for the coming year.

Mr. J. T. Metcalfe read a short paper on the Benevolent Fund and the Orphan Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, in which he pleaded for wider support; indeed, he thought it a moral duty of every chemist to contribute.—Alderman Dunn suggested that the Association should show a good Christian example in that matter by determining to forgo the annual dinner for this year and sending to the Benevolent Fund the 10*l.* 10*s.* which the dinner would cost.—This suggestion was at once taken up with enthusiasm, and, Mr. R. H. Marshall having seconded the resolution, it was put, and carried unanimously.—Upon the suggestion of Mr. Wilcock it was determined that a member should be appointed to supplement the efforts of the Divisional Secretaries to secure subscriptions for the two funds; and, at his fellow-members' request, Mr. Wilcock undertook the duty.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association.

At the opening of the session on October 25 Mr. Barron presided.

THE FORMULARY COMMITTEE reported that sample cases containing specimens of seven of the more important preparations included in the formulæ had been sent to 150

members of the medical profession in the district covered by the Association. The unanimous opinion was expressed that this should result in supplying a long-felt want, and bring members more into line in meeting the modern and rapidly growing custom of medical men prescribing compounds of a proprietary nature. It is anticipated that the publication of the Formulary will be much appreciated by the profession, as was the case at Bournemouth and Torquay, the Cheltenham compilation being practically the same as that issued some two years ago by those Associations.

The present Divisional Secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society were approved and recommended for re-election.

Mr. J. Fletcher was elected a member of the Association.

Mr. C. Trump submitted a very creditable collection of specimens for the botanical prize competition, and was most highly complimented by the President.

A committee was appointed to arrange for a social evening in November.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association.

THE first session of the reconstituted Association was inaugurated on the evening of October 25, the President (Mr. J. P. Gilmour) in the chair.

THE FEDERATION.—Mr. W. L. Currie first of all reported upon the Federation meeting at Birmingham, and said the Federation had fully justified its existence. Regarding the proposed amendment of the constitution, he said that a definite decision on that matter will soon be arrived at.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The subject of Mr. Gilmour's address was "British Pharmacy: its Economics and Trade-policy; an Exposition and Defence." At the outset he traced the bearing of economic laws and processes upon the rates of remuneration and profit in the drug-trade, and submitted an analysis of the average earnings of the chemist in business on his own account, showing that his income, including interest on capital sunk in stock-in-trade and fittings, does not exceed 150*l.* per annum. Chemists' average gross profits until about twenty years ago were about 50 per cent. Since the advent of the unfair competition profits have steadily diminished. It is, he said, a disgraceful thing that men who have gone to the trouble and expense of preparing themselves to qualify should have to live on a pittance of that sort. Granting they have some kind of social position as their reward, granting they have a kind of genteel occupation and the public look up to them, he maintained that there is something fundamentally wrong with the system under which we live when it affords no more than a niggardly pittance to men who are doing a useful work in the community. It is not at all an adequate return for the work they are doing. How is it to be remedied? Clearly, in the first place, chemists have a right, he said, to demand that the State shall give pharmacists adequate protection in the pursuit of their calling. They have qualified, and what do they find? They find that the State permits limited-liability companies, who are not qualified, to usurp their title and their functions. The State has broken faith with chemists. It should protect them in the practice of their calling. They have a right to expect it to do so, and hitherto they have been far too modest in the demands they have made upon the Legislature. There is a prospect that if the present Bill passes they will get a partial redress of their grievances. If we are ever to have an improvement in the status of the pharmacist, we must educate him very much better than we are doing at present. It is not that we have not very many educated men now, but the pharmacist of the future must be very much more highly educated than the present generation of pharmacists are. They must make access to their profession more expensive and difficult. His prescription was that they should go boldly in for the higher education of the pharmacist. If they did so, they would get a better class of men—men who would not be satisfied with the standard of living or the income the present-day chemist has to be satisfied with. By all means let them have State protection for their title and for the practice of pharmacy, if possible, and let them have higher education, so that it would be more difficult to get into the trade. What are we to do meantime? Chemists

cannot starve. Why, most of them are not earning any more than they would as unqualified assistants. They must adopt some plan of agreement. That plan should include a movement for the protection of prices. There is nothing else for it. And chemists have the remedy largely within their power. To be plain, they must in future abstain not only from pushing the sale, but from selling, any article that does not yield them 20 per cent. at least gross profit. Of course, they must exhaust every resource in the first place; but if those with whom they dealt should remain inexorable or intractable, then they would simply say to any such firm, "Well, then, we refuse to sell goods that do not yield us a sufficient profit"; and they would be perfectly justified in doing so. In the meantime they could certainly abstain from advertising such goods. Why should they show these goods at all? Let them cease showing the goods, and in the last resort let them refuse to sell or stock them.

DISCUSSION

afterwards took place upon the address. Mr. J. W. Sutherland, although unable to agree with everything Mr. Gilmour said, remarked that it augured well for the future success of their Association that they should now devote time and attention to the question of suitable remuneration for the men who are carrying on the business of the pharmacist. The education, experience, knowledge, and time demanded of the pharmacist ought to be more adequately remunerated. He had advocated a reduction in their working-hours, especially on Sunday. If they could only sink their differences, and come to an arrangement with regard to earlier closing, it would be a great boon to all of them. He thought that much of the apathy which exists with regard to trade matters in Glasgow and elsewhere is caused by the apparent hopelessness of the life of the pharmacist, who feels, after serving so many hours behind the counter, that the best thing he can do is to get away home to bed. How many of them, he wondered, get the class of boys they used to get? They had to take inferior boys and girls, and are told by parents that they will not imprison their sons in a drug-shop when they can get them into an office, where they would only require to work six or seven hours a day. This, said Mr. Sutherland, is a question that demands serious consideration.

Mr. Moir agreed with Mr. Gilmour that they should make the educational qualification more stringent, and so get a better class of men. He opposed the taking of the Preliminary examination out of their hands, and regarding the Minor he was strongly of opinion that they should do as was done in dentistry—insist upon two years elapsing before an apprentice goes up for the Final. Mr. Gilmour had placed the average drawings of the chemist at 1,000*l.* He hoped their President was correct. (Laughter.) He had his doubts. From what he knew he was almost certain that perhaps only about three of the Glasgow businesses were turning over 1,000*l.* a year. And what with the proprietary articles and antiquarian museums—(laughter)—that were gradually getting into their business, things had come to a very serious pass. They had but themselves to blame, for he had never found any difficulty—when he got them—(laughter)—in getting a fair price for prescriptions.

Mr. Currie said he perhaps knew a little more about the educational aspect of the question than most of them, and as regards the Preliminary examination, he happened to know that in the course of a very short time this subject will be settled to the satisfaction of everybody. The Society will not take back the conduct of the examination, but it will accept a certificate which shows that the lad or girl has had a sufficient elementary training. That, he thought, would be a good thing, and would probably increase the entrants to the pharmaceutical career. He thought it might not be a bad thing if fewer people entered the trade. The smaller the supply, the better for those who were already in the business; and the time is bound to come when it will be a case of the survival of the fittest. As to profits, he was at one with those who favoured a common scale of charges. If such a scheme were agreed upon, and given effect to throughout the city, it would very much improve the position of every chemist in Glasgow. He knew it to be a fact that in Liverpool the chemists fought the Stores.

Mr. Lennox and Mr. Hart also contributed to the discussion, and the President was thanked.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association.

DR. R. C. RANSOM opened the session on Thursday, October 25, by delivering a lecture on "Diet." Cabert's Café was the meeting-place, and Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J.P. (President), was in the chair, and nearly 100 ladies and gentlemen were present. The lecturer spoke of the different kinds of diets, showing the advantages that are claimed by the believers in vegetarian, meat, and mixed diets, and examined what is known as the standard diet in relation thereto. The conclusion arrived at was that there are reasons for supporting these different ideas, and that one has to judge for oneself what best suits him. Those suffering from nervous, gouty, and kindred diseases should, on the whole, include as little proteid food as possible in their diet. Dr. Ransom said that, though not an abstainer himself, he held as a food alcohol has no place, though it has its uses. On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. F. Ross Sergeant (Vice-President), Dr. Ransom was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks, after which the company sat down to 5 o'clock tea, which finished up a most enjoyable meeting.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Association is fixed for November 22, in the Victoria Hotel. Other items on the programme for this winter include papers from Mr. W. A. H. Naylor (London), Mr. T. Maben (London), and Mr. Royce (Principal of Nottingham School of Pharmacy). A new feature in the programme this year is a Bohemian concert. It looks as if this session will prove a very interesting one.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, October 25, Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, F.C.S. (President), in the chair.—At the outset the President extended a welcome to Mr. M. J. Gadbois, a distinguished French-Canadian pharmacist from Montreal, who is on a visit to this country, and who was introduced by Mr. J. M. Tallantyre.—Messrs. L. M. Parry and F. C. Pugh were duly elected members.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. J. Shacklady exhibited two old papers which had come into his possession, one being objections by Liverpool chemists to the Bill promoted in 1836 by the Liverpool Apothecaries' Company, and the other a skit which probably emanated from London.

A NEW FEATURE was the appointment of Recorders in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany; and Mr. R. C. Cowley, as the Recorder in Chemistry, brought before the meeting a double salt consisting of calcium chloride and calcium acetate as an example of crystallisation of a salt which is less soluble in hot water than cold. Mr. Cowley also drew attention to the electrolytic manufacture of calcium nitrate from atmospheric nitrogen by a strong electrical current.

THE RECORDER IN PHARMACY (Mr. Harold Wyatt) drew attention to veronal, which in prescribing should be given in the form of a soluble salt. Suspending the powdered veronal in water, he got with ammonia a solution which could very easily be made, and for a draught he had given it in sal volatile. He suggested that this should be brought before the notice of medical men. Mr. A. C. Abraham thought care would have to be taken in doing this, as decomposition might take place; and Mr. T. F. Abraham imagined the action would be very different. Mr. Wyatt mentioned he had seen a note by a pharmacist of Bordeaux, extracted from one of the French papers, in which he advised the use of soluble salts of veronal as being easier to give. He thought it was on all-fours with saccharin. Mr. H. Martin said he had had under his notice for some time an elixir veronal, but he had not received any complaint regarding it.—Mr. Wyatt also drew attention to the effect of salicylic acid as a solvent of resins. He had a mixture to make with mist. guaiaci containing a large amount of salicylic acid. The first time he made it it was all right, but the next time he experimented, rubbing the salicylic acid with the mucilage, adding sufficient water to make it into a paste, and allowing it to stand. The result was a concentrated solution of salicylic acid, the acid having practically dissolved the whole of the guaiacum resin. This, he thought, might be a useful fact for pharmacists to know.

The President then called on Mr. Charles Turner, F.C.S., for his paper on

WATER-ANALYSIS.

The lecturer first dealt with various kinds of water—namely, rain water, rivers, lakes, wells, etc.—and all possible sources of contamination in these, illustrating his remarks with diagrams on the blackboard. He then went on to the analysis of water, showing how necessary it is to consider results as a whole, and not to condemn a sample unless various tests prove it to be bad. Another important point to be considered in examination of water (and one which is sometimes very difficult to get at) is the district it came from, as the earth greatly differs in various parts of the country. At the conclusion of the lecture the President proposed a vote of thanks, and was supported by Messrs. A. C. Abraham, T. F. Abraham, R. C. Cowley, and E. Davies. The last-named gentleman deprecated the use of water-filters, and mentioned cases where a perfectly good water had become impure through the filter being foul.

Plymouth, Devonport and Stonehouse Chemists' Association.

THE annual general meeting of this Association was held on October 26 in the Chemists' Library, Plymouth, the members present including Messrs. T. N. Andrews, J. Barge, F. Barge, F. W. Broom, H. H. Cannon, H. D. Davey, H. N. Hearder, Freeman W. Hunt, J. E. Knight, J. A. Lamble, F. Maitland, C. J. Park, S. A. Perkins, R. F. Roper, J. Davy Turney, E. G. Turney, W. Condy U'Ren, C. T. Weary, F. A. Spear (Hon. Secretary). The chair was occupied by the President (Mr. Frank Maitland), who laid before the meeting

THE ANNUAL REPORT.—This showed that the membership has been fairly maintained during the year, and that the financial position continues sound. Much activity has been manifested in various directions throughout the year. The Association has devoted careful attention to the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill and other matters connected with pharmaceutical legislation, and has brought its views, on several occasions, to the notice of those concerned.—The report was adopted, as was also the balance-sheet.

Mr. R. F. Edwards, chemist and druggist, was unanimously elected a member of the Association.

ALTERING RULES.—Mr. H. D. Davey introduced a motion for the alteration of certain rules of the Association, but after discussion he withdrew it in favour of the appointment of a sub-committee, which is to re-draft all the rules.

The soap-manufacturers' combine also came in for a brief discussion.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Messrs. J. Barge and E. G. Turney examined the voting-papers, and reported that Mr. S. A. Perkins was elected President of the Association for the new session. The other officers elected were: *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. C. J. Park (Plymouth), Mr. J. A. Lamble (Devonport), and Mr. F. Maitland (Stonehouse). *Committee*, Messrs. F. Barge, H. H. Cannon, F. A. Goodwin, H. N. Hearder, and Freeman W. Hunt, Plymouth; Messrs. F. Broom, Martin Johnson, and J. E. Knight, Devonport; Messrs. F. Maitland and H. T. Netten, Stonehouse. *Auditors*, Messrs. J. Barge and H. W. Woods. *Treasurer*, Mr. H. D. Davey. *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. F. A. Spear.

Votes of thanks to the retiring officers were carried unanimously, and Mr. J. Davy Turney proposed that the annual dinner take place as usual, which was agreed to.

Recent Wills.

MR. REUBEN HALL, chemist, Bath, who died on September 9, left estate valued at 2,197*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

MR. THOMAS EDEN, chemist, Oxford, who died on August 11, left estate valued at 702*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* gross.

MR. LEONARD HUNT, of Messrs. Goadsby & Co., wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, 2, 4, and 6 Albert Bridge, Manchester, who died at Richmond Lodge, Hale, Cheshire, on October 5, aged seventy-five years, left estate valued at 3,400*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* gross.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. WARDALE & Co., 132 High Street North, East Ham, E., are now accessible by telephone. Their number is 34 Barking.

MESSRS. CRESSWELL BROS. & SCHMITZ, 18 and 19 Red Lion Square, London, W.C., have been awarded a gold medal for their exhibit of sponges at the Milan International Exhibition (see also p. 665).

CLEAVER'S SUPERCREAMED TEREbene TOILET-SOAP.—In our note in last week's issue (p. 650) the price of the 9-in. bath-bowl and whisk filled with this soap was inadvertently given as 7s. per dozen, instead of 7s. each, or 84s. per dozen.

COUNTER-BILLS.—The Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., 16 Bevis Marks, London, E.C., are supplying to chemists some rather superior counter-bills advertising Koko. The bills are of tinted paper, and besides a Koko announcement in violet ink have space for agent's name and address, which will be printed in the same colour. Any of our subscribers can get further information by writing to the company.

SOLOIDS AND TABLOIDS.—We have received from Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., specimens of the following solids: Atropine sulphate, grain 0.545; atropine sulphate, grain 0.272, and cocaine hydrochlor., grain 1.09; homatropine hydrobromat, grain 0.545; and copper sulphate, grain 1. The last-named pretty blue compressions are labelled with directions for making a solution for destroying typhoid bacilli and algae in water-supplies, and they are also of use for preparing eye-lotions. The selection also includes ophthalmic tabloids of physostigmine salicylate, grain $\frac{1}{2000}$, and dionine, 0.005 gram.

THE NEW CATALOGUE published by Messrs. R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W., is unique among price-lists in the ground it covers. First of all, on yellow paper, is given a list of patent and proprietary medicines, druggists' sundries, packed goods, and photographic apparatus; then follow sections devoted to perfumery, brushes, combs, personal jewellery, clocks, mirrors, cutlery, photo-frames, dressing-cases, razors, scissors, pipes, walking-sticks, athletic goods, and games. Each of these departments includes goods of a like nature, but those we have mentioned will suffice to show the extent of the catalogue, which runs to nearly 600 pages.

NON-COMBINE SOAPS.—Besides the soap-manufacturers mentioned in our issue of October 27 who are not associating themselves with Mr. Lever's scheme of amalgamation are the following:

Imperial Soap Co.
Patent Borax Co.
McDougall Bros.
Crossley's Dry Soap Co.
D. Thom & Co.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.
Stern & Co.
Oowana, Ltd.
Lynnico Toilet-soap Co.

James Sinclair & Sons
Prentice Bros.
Coal-tar Disinfectants Co.
Major & Co., Ltd.
Icilmu Co., Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
C. Midgley, Ltd.
Hull Oil Manufacturing Co.
Oatine Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL CATALOGUE.—As a side-line the supply of electrical toys and novelties has much to recommend it to the notice of chemists. The technical side of the subject is already familiar, and the interest which electrical science awakens is a growing one—points which are strongly in favour of the electric side-line. These thoughts are suggested by a compact list of electrical novelties which reaches us from Messrs. F. Darton & Co., Clerkenwell Optical Works, 142 St. John Street, London, E.C., in which are set out a great variety of useful and entertaining novelties in electrical goods. With the present-giving season approaching chemists will do well to send for a copy of this list and renew or enlarge the stock of the goods which Messrs. Darton are such experts in manufacturing.

"EXPRESS" TABLET-MACHINE.—Some time ago we inspected the working of this tablet-machine at the works of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E., and were impressed with the perfection both of the engineering-work and the tablets produced by the machine.

With one of these machines a manufacturer could turn out half a million tablets in a working day of nine hours. The Government of India bought one after investigating the claims of various machines, and as they have this week purchased a second machine it is safe to say that satisfaction is given. Each machine costs about 300l. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys also make a hand-power machine, the "Duplex," which costs 5l. 10s. This machine is a favourite in the drug-trade, judging from the list of users which we have been shown.

YULE-TIDE SOAP.—Some novelties in toilet-soap have been introduced by Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, London, S.W., and submitted



to our notice. One of these, "Lemon-juice Complexion-soap," in oval tablets, has a nice smell of lemon oil and is of a pale-lemon colour. It is a happily named soap, and should sell well at 2d. a tablet. It is put up in boxes of three and twelve tablets. Another new soap is the "Yule-Tide Complexion-soap," which is a series name. We show in the illustration the style of label on the boxes in which the tablets are packed. We are informed the same basis is employed as in the "Lemon-juice" soap, and that, notwithstanding the advantageous retail price, an excellent profit is ensured for the chemist. Price's Patent Candle Co. are prepared to send samples and further particulars to those of our readers who apply.

LYNCHGATE NOVELTIES.—A tour of inspection through the showrooms of Messrs. Lynch & Co., Ltd., of Silver Street, Falcon Square, E.C., reveals several new things. Messrs. Lynch are always strong on rubber, and a good line in indiarubber ball enemas is the "Ovoid," 2-oz. capacity and well finished, not only as regards the rubber ball, but even to the tip of the bone nozzle. The price is 8s. net. The "W" enema syringe (16s. per dozen) is also a marvel of cheapness. Of "Lynchgate" body-belts there appears to be no end. The latest, and the belts which will take the public fancy, are the "Themol" woven belts all made of knitted natural wools. These are shaped to fit the body, they have no buckles, they may be worn with comfort under a corset, and are naturally elastic, although they contain no elastic properly so called. Kneecaps are made of the same material and "warmth without constriction" is the chief claim, and a not uninviting one. "Themol" body-belts cost the retailer from 16s. per dozen upwards, while the kneecaps are 30s. per dozen pairs. Then electric belts are again coming into fashion. For those who believe in the curative powers of electricity in rheumatic affections "Themol" electric belts are recommended. A surgical-requisite case for hospital nurses is a glass-topped case containing one of each of the most useful surgical instruments required by a nurse, each article being separately affixed to the case. The "XIT" sanitary towel is about one-sixth of the ordinary size, and is most useful for travelling. There are three sizes. The "Taikoff" razor, complete in case and well finished, only costs 11s. 6d. per dozen. Chemists sell shaving-soap and shaving-brushes: why not razors? There is also a new badger-hair shaving-brush, white-tipped, in six sizes, which looks very cheap and good. The wholesale prices range from 16s. to 57s. per dozen. An infants' boat-shaped feeder with screw-stopper and teat complete, which costs the chemist 24s. per gross net, is surely the nadir of cheapness. In the perfume-department the popular "Fujiyama" bouquet and Vandeuux's "Jockey Club" are still eagerly sought after. There are many fine Christmas caskets, costing from 21s. per dozen to 35s. each,

but the most interest will be shown in the new series of "Imperium" perfumes and toilet-articles for which Messrs. Lynch have just secured the agency. The "Imperium" toilet-articles (comprising bouquets, soaps, poudres de riz, etc.) are well known all over the Continent, and the samples shown are delicate of perfume and tastefully produced, so that they are sure of a vogue on this side of the Channel as well. Chemists who have not bought in entirely for Christmas should write to Messrs. Lynch for samples and particulars.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

W. S. GREAVES, LTD., of the Pharmacy, Ironville, near Alfreton, have opened a drug-store at Jacksdale.

MR. W. J. RUGG, chemist and druggist, has sold his business at Hornchurch to Mr. C. B. Tonge, chemist and druggist.

MR. W. H. THORNE, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at Micheldean, Glos., formerly carried on by Mr. R. Keir.

MR. A. T. OPIE, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. F. H. Walter, chemist and druggist, at 38 Market Place, Penzance.

THE TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., having opened their new branch in Plymouth, are now in negotiation for premises to open another branch at Mutley.

MR. J. T. LAMBERT, chemist and druggist, having retired, the business at 33 High Street, Wombwell, is now being carried on as J. T. Lambert & Co.

MR. T. OWEN, chemist and druggist, whose removal from Taunton was noted in our issue of October 20 (p. 603), has acquired the business at High Street, Narberth, formerly carried on by Mr. B. Havard, pharmaceutical chemist.

MR. A. F. PICKFORD, 88 Chalk Farm Road, London, N.W., has purchased the old-established pharmacy 194 Holland Park Avenue, which has been carried on as a first-class dispensing establishment so successfully by Mr. C. Davies for nearly forty years. Mr. Davies is retiring from business.

MESSRS. SPARKS, WHITE & Co., 62 St. John Street, London, E.C., announce that they have registered the business as a limited company, particulars about which will be found under "New Companies." Mr. Trewby, who has had the management for the last seventeen years, will be managing director.

The Week's Poisonings.

THREE of the ten fatalities by poisoning that have taken place during the past week were misadventures. Four deaths were caused by the unscheduled poisons—hydrochloric acid (2), salt of lemon, and phosphorus paste. The salt of lemon was taken in mistake for Epsom salts by Amy Duckles (17), a Hull servant girl. One of the spirit-of-salt poisonings was likewise a misadventure. A widow at Bellshill, Glasgow, named Letitia McCabe, drank a quantity of the unscheduled acid in mistake for her usual medicine.—Ellen Rose Pratchett (25), of Clapton, poisoned herself with the acid because she fancied her mistress considered her dishonest.—A man named John Pratt committed suicide at Merrow, Sussex, by taking phosphorus paste.—The third misadventure occurred at Dewsbury, where a hotelkeeper named Healas took an overdose of laudanum to induce sleep.—Emily Mabel Bigi (31), of Willesden, took a fatal dose of mercuric chloride, which her husband used in photography, while in a fit of depression.—Ethel May Nowell (22) died at Teignmouth from poisoning by oxalic acid self administered. She had obtained 1 oz. of the poison from Mr. Henry Dring, chemist and druggist, saying it was for cleaning hats.—The circumstances of the suicide of Charles Wesley Kent with prussic acid are detailed on p. 668.—A Dublin solicitor, Joseph Henry Shortt (46), was found dead in bed in a London hotel. A green bottle was found in the bedroom which had contained chloroform

and which was labelled, "Not to be taken—Starkie, chemist." It was stated that possibly the bottle had belonged to another visitor. The doctor who made an autopsy said he found the usual signs of chloroform poisoning, and the jury found that death was due to an overdose of chloroform.—Mary Elizabeth Cook (27), of Chorley, committed suicide with an unnamed poison.

Dr. E. J. Blackett gives in the "Lancet" some interesting particulars of a case of poisoning with "XL-All Vaporizing Fumigator," which occurred on October 11. A bottle of the fumigator which had contained six ounces was found on deceased, two-thirds empty. A post-mortem examination revealed the presence of a dark fluid smelling strongly of camphor. The fumigator contains 37.3 per cent. of nicotine, but previous fatal accidents have not been reported, although death has resulted from the use of the "XL-All Insecticide"—a weaker preparation containing 4 per cent. nicotine. Dr. Blackett adds that it is strange the regulations governing the sale of these articles are not more stringent.

Medical Gleanings.

MEDITERRANEAN FEVER.

FLEET SURGEON D. J. McNABB gives notes in the "Hospital" (1906, p. 57) of thirty-two cases of this fever which he has successfully treated with 3-grain palatinoids of cyllin. The net result was that those under cyllin-treatment showed an average illness-duration of 38.5 days, and those who had other treatment 70.6 days.

VACCINE-LYMPH.

DR. ALAN GREEN has reported to the Local Government Board on a series of experiments as to the subjection of calf-lymph to glycerin as well as chloroform, the object being to ascertain the stage at which in preparation of lymph it is most advantageous to add the glycerin. As a result, Dr. Green finds that it is preferable always to defer the addition of glycerin to the vaccine emulsion until such time as the work of the chloroform in removing extraneous bacteria has been fully performed, and until the chloroform itself has been completely removed from the vaccine.

OPSONIC TREATMENT.

DRS. EDWARD TURTON and ALFRED PARKIN communicated to the "Lancet" (October 27, 1130) a lengthy paper on cases which they have treated by the injection of bacterial vaccines according to the methods suggested by Sir A. E. Wright and his co-workers—i.e., the determination of the opsonic index of each patient both before and during the course of treatment. Out of thirty-four cases there were absolute failures in four, which were tuberculous, the other cases consisting of *bacillus coli* infections, tuberculosis of the skin, of the kidneys, of the lungs, of the bones, and of the intestines, as well as staphylococcal infections. Benefit, and in many instances cure, resulted in the thirty cases. The most important observation made in the report is that the authors obtained the best results by cultivating the actual micro-organism of each patient, this being especially necessary in staphylococcal infections. They believe that there is a great future for the treatment, and their observations certainly support that view.

DIGITALIS IN ADVANCED HEART-DISEASE.

WE have on more than one occasion referred to observations by physicians on the utility of digitalis, our experience being that the inactivity of this valuable drug is too lightly assumed. Dr. Robert Saundby, in an instructive article on the management of cases of advanced heart-disease ("Brit. Med. Jour.," 1906, 985), states that among reputed heart-tonics digitalis and its active principles hold first place. He mentions the infusion, but considers the tincture in 10-minim doses to be on the whole the best form for administration, except in cases of gastritis, when pills of powdered digitalis or, preferably, Nativelle's digitalin granules are better. Dr. Saundby has tried strophanthus thoroughly, but does not find it better than digitalis. His observations on the variations in the quality of strophanthus may interest some pharmacists, his experience on that point agreeing with general observations. For producing a permanent unloading of the heart Dr. Saundby relies on "tabloid" erythrol tetranitrate, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain every four hours.

Turtle Oil.

By C. EDWARD SAGE, F.C.S., Ph.C.

A CONSIGNMENT of this oil was offered at the last London drug-auctions, and it may be of interest to record its characters.

Being the fat obtained from the body of the turtle, it could be classed as an edible oil; and if some commercial use could be found for it, a regular supply should be forthcoming.

The oil is of a yellow colour and about the consistence of soft beef dripping, its taste and odour resembling the same substance. On analysis it has yielded me the following factors, which agree very closely with those quoted by Lewkowitsch:

Specific gravity at 25° C. ...	0.9192
Refractive index at 30° C. ...	1.4677
Ditto at 50° C. ...	1.4665
Acid-number ...	1.1
Saponification-number ...	211.3
Iodine-number ...	111.0
Melting-point ...	24°-25° C.
Solidifying-point ...	19°-18° C.
Roichert-Wollny number ...	4.84

160-162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

Essential Oils:

Use of Artificial Esters as Adulterants Thereof.

By C. T. BENNETT, B.Sc., A.I.C., F.C.S.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist.

THE high prices at present ruling for lavender oil are an incentive to adulteration, and chemists should be on their guard against the addition of artificial esters which are being offered by Continental dealers for dishonest purposes. Ethyl succinate was detected some years ago by Messrs. Schimmel & Co. in a sample of lavender oil, and more recently glycerin acetate was found by the writer in a sample of American peppermint oil. The latest ester which is being used as an adulterant for lavender oil, a sample of which was recently sent to Mr. John C. Umney for identification, proves to be ethyl citrate. French lavender and bergamot oils are valued chemically by their ester-content, and the addition of small quantities of this ester appreciably increases the apparent proportion of linalyl acetate. Ethyl citrate is almost odourless and can only be detected by chemical analysis. The characters of the sample referred to were as follows:

Specific gravity ...	1.146
Optical rotation ...	Nil.
Refractive index (20°) ...	1.4400
Range of boiling-point ...	285°-295° C.
Saponification-number ...	610

DETECTION IN ESSENTIAL OILS.—On account of its high boiling-point ethyl citrate will be found in the last fractions of a portion of the suspected oil submitted to distillation, and the removal of the greater portion of the oil by distillation under reduced pressure is first recommended. The residue is then saponified by aqueous potash and distilled, the distillate being tested for ethyl alcohol and the residue for citrates. Silver citrate is decomposed somewhat violently by heat, and it is therefore preferable to prepare the barium salt in order to determine the chemical equivalent.

Although the specific gravity of the ester is high, the addition of less than 5 per cent. to a light oil of lavender or to bergamot oil would scarcely be shown by the density alone, while this proportion would represent more than 10 per cent. of linalyl acetate.

Other esters which may be used for similar purposes are oxalates, tartrates, benzoates, and cinnamates of the lower alcohols. These should be looked for in oils which are valued according to their ester-content. Ethyl citrate being an ester of a tribasic acid has a comparatively high saponification-value, and herein lies the value of its use as an adulterant.

My thanks are due to Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., for permission to publish this note, the result of work done in their analytical laboratories.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., November 1.

THERE is still a good tone about the drug and chemical markets, in spite of the 6 per cent. Bank rate. Dear money is, however, more directly affecting the speculative markets than ordinary commercial trading. In heavy chemicals, the alterations include an advance of 5s. in English bleaching powder, and one of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in chlorate of potash. Oxalic acid is still scarce for prompt delivery, and a large business has been done for 1907. Among fine chemicals, acetanilide is firmer owing to the increasing cost of raw materials, and cream of tartar has further advanced, while foreign tartaric acid is $\frac{1}{8}$ d. dearer. Both crude and refined camphor are very firm and scarce. Gallic and tannic acids are higher. Bromides are again offered at lower prices. Among drugs, cardamoms have appreciated; benzoin has been in demand, but ipecac. is quiet at last week's decline. Saffron is lower owing to a good crop. Ergot and golden seal are firmer. Menthol is dull and easier inclined. Opium is firm, and the changes in essential oils include an advance in star aniseed; pepper-mint is a dead letter. A feature of this week is the pronounced rise in seed-oils, such as cotton, linseed, palm and coconut oils, due in some measure to the Soap combination. Castor oil, too, is dearer, but cod-liver oil is easier. Among spices and drysalteries, turmeric, chillies and Australian gum arabic are dearer. Nutmegs and pepper are lower. The following table indicates the principal alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bleaching-powder	Acetanilide	Cod-liver oil	Bromides
Chillies	Cardamoms	Japan wax	Nutmegs
Gallic acid	Castor oil	Shellac	Pepper
Gelsemium	Coconut oil		Saffron
Gum arabic (Austral.)	(Ceylon)		
Linseed oil	Cottonseed oil		
Palm oil	Cream of tartar		
Potash chlorate	Cumin-seed		
Star aniseed oil	Ergot		
Tannic acid	Tartaric acid		
Turmeric			

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA:—Fair sales of opium have been made at from the equivalent of from 8s. 4d. to 8s. 9d. Sellers are firm and prices are tending higher.

HAMBURG:—Refined camphor and ipecacuanha are firm. Lycopodium has advanced 470m. per 100 kilos., and ergot is also dearer.

NEW YORK:—The drug-market is active. Opium is slow of sale at \$5.10 per lb. for druggists' in case lots. Cascara sagrada is easy at 11c. and ergot is firmer at 28c. Peppermint oil is dull of sale at \$2.65 per lb. Ipecacuanha is strong at \$1.95 for Matto Grosso. Menthol is slow of sale at \$2.50 and lycopodium is firmer at 52c. per lb.

ACETANILIDE.—Although some agents are not offering, it is still possible to buy at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

ACID, GALLIC, has been advanced 3*d.* per lb. to 1*s.* 8½*d.* for large quantities.

ACID, OXALIC.—Spot remains very scarce at from 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb. from second-hands. Quotations for next year vary somewhat as to position, make, and quantity; business has been done at 3½*d.*, but some makers have sold the larger proportion of their output for 1907.

ACID, TANNIC, is 1*d.* per lb. dearer at 1*s.* 10½*d.* for large quantities.

ACID, TARTARIC. Foreign has advanced ¼*d.* at from 10½*d.* to 11*d.*, and English is unaltered at 11¼*d.*

ALBUMEN is firm and tending higher. Good Chinese egg is quoted 2*s.* 6*d.* and good duck at 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

ANISEED.—Small sales of good Spanish have been made at 32*s.*, and of clean Russian at 25*s.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot.

ANTIMONY.—Japanese crude is steady at 72*l.* 10*s.* spot. English regulus is quoted from 108*l.* to 111*l.*, next year being quoted about 4*l.* to 6*l.* less. Chinese crude is quoted 66*l.*, c.i.f.

ARROWROOT.—Nothing was offered at auction. Privately sales of good manufacturing St. Vincent have been made at 2¼*d.*

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Filtered Maranham is now quoted 1*s.* 9½*d.* per lb.

BENZON.—Sumatra has been in good demand since the auctions principally for export to the United States and Russia; values between 6*l.* and 8*l.* 5*s.* have been sought after. Fair sales of Palembang have also been made at between 38*s.* 6*d.* for the lower grades up to 42*s.* to 45*s.* for medium to fair alomondy.

BIRDLIME.—Small sales of Japanese have been made at 5½*d.* per lb.

BLEACHING-POWDER.—English on the spot has advanced 5*s.* per ton to 5*l.* 10*s.*

BROMIDES have been the subject of much talk during the past two or three days, owing to an offer of American potassium for shipment in 5-ton lots at rather below 8*d.* per lb., c.i.f., without guarantee of B.P. quality. This make has, however, proved on analysis to be B.P. This renewal of cutting has brought out cheap spot sellers, but everybody appears to be well stocked and there is little inducement to buy.

BUCHU.—Retail sales of good green have been made at 1*s.* 2*d.* from second-hands. Nine bales have arrived.

CAMPHOR is exceedingly firm and scarce. Small spot lots of China crude have been sold at from 360*s.* to 365*s.*, and Kwangsi for arrival at 345*s.*, c.i.f. Japan refined 1-oz. tablets are held for 4*s.* 2*d.*, and for ½-oz. 4*s.* 6*d.* is asked; for shipment from Japan assorted tablets are quoted 4*s.* 7½*d.*, c.i.f., which is prohibitive for the time being.

CANARY-SEED is steady but slow of sale at 38*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for Turkish on the spot. Large sales of best La Plata for prompt shipment have been made at 32*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f., and Spanish at from 50*s.* to 60*s.*

CARAWAY-SEED is firm at 29*s.* per cwt. for good Dutch.

CARDAMOMS.—For East Indian decorticated such as was offered last week 2*s.* has been paid, at which price there are buyers. A good business has also been done in pod from second-hands at an advance of 1*d.* to 2*d.* above the sale prices.

CASCARILLA.—The exports from the Bahamas during 1905 amounted to 4,933 lb., valued at 1,272*l.*, against 132,839 lb., valued at 2,214*l.*, in 1904.

CHILLIES.—Dearer at auction, 12 bags Nyassaland realising 45*s.* for fair and 49*s.* for good.

CINCHONA.—The auctions to be held at Amsterdam on November 8 will consist of 9,239 bales and 451 cases, weighing 896,643 kilos., containing the equivalent of 47,552 kilos. of quinine sulphate. The manufacturing bark contains an average of 5.63 per cent. quinine sulphate. The above offerings comprise 126,180 kilos. pharmaceutical and 770,463 kilos. manufacturing, containing 4,198 kilos. and 43,354 kilos. quinine respectively. The 12 packages Java coca-leaves to be offered weigh 560 kilos. The shipments from Java during October amounted to 1,335,000 Amsterdam lbs.

CLOVES.—At auction 185 bales Zanzibar partly sold at 7½*d.* for ordinary rather mixed. Six cases good bright Penang were bought in at 1*s.* 3*d.* Privately the sales include 200 bales Zanzibar at 7½*d.* on the spot. For delivery the market has been quiet, the sales including January-March at 7¾*d.* to 7½*d.*, and March-May 7½*d.* to 7½*d.* For arrival January-March has been sold at 6½*d.*, c.i.f.

COLOCYNTH.—A fair quantity of Turkey *pulp* has lately changed hands, up to 2*s.* 6*d.* having been paid, and the stock is now small.

The exports from Cyprus during 1905 amounted to 288 cwt., valued at 1,278*l.*, against 382 cwt., valued at 1,760*l.*, in 1904.

CORIANDER-SEED is quiet at 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Morocco.

CREAM OF TARTAR is fully 6*d.* dearer; 95 per cent. powder is now quoted 76*s.* 6*d.* to 77*s.*, 98 per cent. 78*s.* 6*d.* to 79*s.*, and 99 per cent. to 100 per cent. 80*s.* per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED is very firm. Old crop Morocco has been sold at 55*s.*, and new crop Malta at 60*s.* per cwt., but higher prices are now asked.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Small sales of dull lump ex auction have been made at between 5*l.* 10*s.* and 5*l.* 15*s.*; no arrivals have taken place.

ERGOT.—Firm. Small sales of Russian have been made at 1*s.* 1*d.*, which price has also been refused, 1*s.* 1½*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* being asked.

FENUGREEK-SEED is neglected; the nominal quotation is 13*s.* to 14*s.* per cwt. for Morocco, according to quantity.

GALLS.—Persian blue are quiet at from 77*s.* 6*d.* to 80*s.* spot, and for shipment 72*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., green 60*s.*, c.i.f., and white 56*s.*, c.i.f. Sellers of Chinese quote 54*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f.

GAMBOGE.—Small sales of fair to good Siam pipe have been made at from 17*l.* to 17*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. Nine packages have arrived.

GELSEMIUM-ROOT is much dearer at 5*d.*, c.i.f.

GINGER.—Quiet at auction. Small cut Cochin in cases was bought in at 45*s.*, washed Alleppy at 32*s.* 6*d.*, and small limes Japan at 25*s.* No Jamaica offered.

GUARANA is obtainable at 6*s.* per lb. spot, which is about 1*s.* less than the New York parity.

GUM ARABIC.—At auction 19 bags Australian sold at an advance, including fair pale to red frosted at 75*s.* 6*d.*, bold dark red slightly blocky at 74*s.* to 75*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Privately Soudan gums are firmly held, fair half-hard sorts selling at 26*s.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* and good pale 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.*

HYDRASTIS.—The Continent has lately purchased large quantities of root direct, and this, together with the extreme scarcity, accounts for the high price; 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. net has been paid, but 6*s.* 9*d.* is now asked.

IPECACUANHA.—The 25 bales of East Indian alluded to a fortnight ago have now arrived in the warehouse and will probably be offered next week; 10 packages of Matto Grosso have also arrived. The total deliveries of all descriptions for October amount to 67 packages, and the stocks consist of 71 Rio, 45 Cartagena, and 6 Minas. Market has been quiet this week.

IRON SULPHATE is very firm at from 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per ton.

ISINGLASS.—At auction 650 packages were offered, of which about half found buyers. Brazil, West Indian, and Penang descriptions sold steadily. Saigon was 3*d.* to 6*d.* dearer for long and 3*d.* to 4*d.* for round. Bombay was in small supply, realising steady rates; full prices were paid for Penang leaf, and Russian purse was dearer.

JALAP.—Our New York correspondent writes that supplies are light and practically concentrated in one or two dealers' hands. Over 90 per cent. of the arrivals are rejected by the Customs with the result that Europe is flooded with low-grade root, and dealers are anxious to obtain supplies of prime root to average up. Local dealers are paying 25*c.* for goods that have passed the Customs, and not all of this is prime quality.

LINSEED keeps firm for good qualities. Good bold, clean seed has been sold at 49*s.* per quarter.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Good cut and whole decorticated is somewhat scarce, and as the new crop is not expected for another month prices are firm at from 45*s.* upwards.

MENTHOL.—Quiet, the spot price being from 8s. 7½d. to 8s. 9d.

MUSK is now very scarce, further sales of fine thin skin blue Tonquin pod having been made at 75s. per oz. Old-fashioned pile I. or III. are also scarce and much wanted.

NUTMEGS were cheaper at auction, over 100 packages West Indian, Penang, and Singapore selling without reserve.

NIX VOMICA.—Sales of fair dull small Madras have been made at 7s. 6d. per cwt.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR.—A fair spot business has been done at firmer prices, over fifty cases changing hands at 5s. 7d. to 5s. 7½d., mostly at the inside figure; for shipment quotations have varied between 5s. 5d. and 5s. 6½d., c.i.f.

OIL, CASSIA, remains very firm on the spot, only small quantities being available; 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. is quoted 4s. 9d.; 75 to 80 per cent., 4s. 8d.; and 70 to 75 per cent., 4s. 7d.; and for October-November shipment 4s. 10½d., c.i.f., is quoted for 80 to 85 per cent. c.a.

OIL, CASTOR, is dearer, medicinal of Hull make for December delivery in barrels is quoted 35l. 5s. and 37l. 15s. in cases, first pressing 32l. 15s. and 35l. 5s. respectively; seconds, 31l. 15s. and 34l. 5s. in barrels and cases respectively for November-December delivery; January-March 1907 firsts 31l. 5s. and seconds 30l. 5s. in barrels; April-June delivery 50s. less ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Prices from Norway come easier at 76s. per barrel, c.i.f., in one quarter, but in other directions from 77s. 6d. to 78s., c.i.f., is quoted. Spot is offered at 80s. Our Bergen correspondent writes on October 29 that the market is perhaps a shade easier, but the last quotation of 75s. per barrel f.o.b. for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil is still maintained. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 13,551 barrels, against 11,945 barrels at the same date of last year. For the whole country the export is from 30,000 to 32,000 barrels of the 41,000 barrels produced this year.

OIL, LIME.—The parcel of West Indian distilled oil ex auction has been sold; present values are from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. and hand-pressed up to 2s. 9d. per lb. Some quantity has arrived this week per *Trent*, comprising 36 packages from Dominica and 43 packages from Barbados.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—American is extremely quiet and unaltered with sellers of Wayne County at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., according to brand, and H.G.H. at 14s. 9d., London terms. Japanese is still quoted 6s. for Kobayashi, and other brands at 1d. less.

OILS, FIXED.—Ceylon *Coconut* oil has advanced a further 6d. per cwt. to 37s. 6d. spot, but Cochin is unchanged but very firm at 40s. Lagos *Palm* oil has risen 1s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. on the spot. *Linseed* is dearer at 20s. 10½d. to 21s. in pipes and 21s. 1½d. to 21s. 3d. in barrels. *Rape* oil is firm at 31s. 6d. for ordinary brown naked on spot and 33s. 3d. for English refined in casks. Crude *Cottonseed* is also firm at 23s. 9d. spot and 26s. to 27s. for refined. *Petroleum* is dull at 6½d. to 6½d. for American, 7½d. to 7½d. for waterwhite, 5½d. to 6½d. for Russian, and 6d. to 6½d. for Roumanian. American *Turpentine* closes at 49s. spot.

OPUM.—A fair business is being done, mostly in secondary descriptions at full prices. Good Smyrna druggists' is obtainable at 8s. 6d. and fine at 8s. 9d.; Persian has been selling at from 11s. 6d. to 12s.

SMYRNA, October 19.—The sales this week amount to 18 cases, five of which, usual selected t.q., at 8s. 7d., were for speculators, and 13 extra selected Karahissar, at 9s. to 9s. 3d., for the United States. Notwithstanding last week's rain, and the actual small demand, sellers are much firmer this week. Holders and native dealers feel convinced that 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. will be paid during the winter months, provided, of course, the demand from America, small or great, continues. Stocks of best qualities are becoming exhausted, except what is held by strong hands, and as all shippers turn their attention now to these richer kinds, it is likely holders' ideas will be realised. The arrivals to date amount to 2,788 cases, against 1,150 cases at same date last year.

SMYRNA, October 20.—The situation is unchanged, but the market is still very firm, holders asking high prices, which greatly restricts business. It was hoped that in spite of the tension prices would remain unchanged, but, owing to an urgent order for ten cases selected Karahissar, the price for this quality has been raised by two piastres. The sales amount to 23 cases, comprising five cases Karahissar t.q. at the

equivalent of 8s. 5d., eight cases choice Karahissar t.q. at 8s. 11d., and ten cases ditto at 9s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., European ports. The market closes very firm with buyers, and the arrivals in Smyrna amount to 2,789 cases, against 1,150 cases at the same time last year.

PEPPER.—At auction the tone was dull; fair Singapore was bought in at 5½d., and 400 bags Saigon sold without reserve at 4½d. to 5½d.; fair Lampong was bought in. A fair business has been done at lower prices for arrival, the sales including October-December shipment at 4½d. to 4½d., c.i.f., d/w.; on the spot fair quality is unaltered at 5½d. At auction *white* pepper was low or fair, Singapore selling at from 6½d. to 6½d.; good Sarawak, Siam, and Penang were bought in at 6½d. per lb. *White* is offered on spot at 6½d. per lb. for fair, but only small sales have been made. For arrival a good business has been done at lower prices, including October-December shipment at 6½d., c.i.f.; November-January, 6½d.; December-January, 6½d.; and January-March, 6½d. to 6½d., c.i.f., d/w.

PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT is firm at 27s. 6d. c.i.f.

POTASH CHLORATE has advanced ¼d. per lb. to 3½d. to 3½d.

POTASH CITRATE.—Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., call attention to the fact that the granular is supplied at the same price as the powder, viz., 1s. 8d. per lb.

QUININE.—There is no business to report in the speculative market, and the situation is quite unaltered at 7½d. per oz. nominal for German sulphate in bulk from second-hands. The exports of "quinine, quinine salts and combinations" from Germany during the *six* months ended August amounted to 76,800 kilos., compared with 65,200 kilos. for the *five* months ending July 1906.

SAFFRON.—The new Spanish crop is now offering at lower prices—viz., at from 27s. to 28s. per lb. net for B.P. quality. The crop has no doubt been a good one, and buyers in Spain are holding back for the moment.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals consist of 23 bales grey Jamaica and 12 of red native.

SENEGA.—Although the market is inclined to be firmer, small quantities can be had at 2s. 1d. per lb. net.

SHELLAC.—A very dull tone has prevailed throughout, and prices are easier. At the close of last week fair T.N. orange was quoted 210s., but business this week has been done on a basis of 208s. to 209s. for fair. Good and fine orange marks are steady at from 235s. to 242s. 6d. per cwt., while A.C. Garnet is steady at 210s. and G.A.L. in circle at 197s. 6d. Futures closed last week at 208s. nominal for December delivery, but on Tuesday they fell to 202s., recovering to 206s. later in the week; about 500 cases changed hands.

SQUILL.—Fine white is extremely scarce, 8d. per lb. being asked in one quarter.

SULPHUR.—The total shipments of crude and refined sulphur from Sicily during September amounted to 15,752 tons of 1,030 kilos. against 27,515 tons in 1905, being 11,763 tons less; for the nine months the exports have been 326,601 tons, against 362,513 tons, or 35,912 tons less. The stocks at all shipping ports in Sicily at the end of September 1906 were 476,850 tons against 399,174 tons, an increase of 77,676 tons. Of the 35,912 tons decrease in exports this year, about 15,000 tons are to be attributed to the U.S.A., about 17,000 tons to France, and the remaining 5,000 tons to other countries. So far the Consorzio has not come to an agreement with Mr. Frasch respecting the exportation of Sicilian sulphur to the United States, but negotiations are continuing. Stocks in the hands of "outsiders" are now almost exhausted and therefore buyers have to deal with the Consorzio, who have raised prices somewhat. The demand is slightly improving. The following are the current quotations: crude, best seconds, in bulk, 82s.; thirds ditto, 77s.; refined sulphur in block, 88s. 3d.; ditto in bulk, 83s. 3d.; Flowers, in bags of 1 cwt., 90s. to 102s. 3d.; refined sulphur in sticks, 91s. 3d.; ground sulphur, "Commercial," 90s. 6d.; ditto best seconds, 86s. 9d. per ton of 1,015 kilos., f.o.b. Sicily.

TAMARINDS.—Sales of black Calcutta have been made at 9s. per cwt.

TIN OXIDE.—On account of the rise in metal the German

tin oxide "Kontos" have advanced the price of the pure white to 390m. per 100 kilos.

TRAGACANTH is very firm, with a good all-round demand, chiefly for the better grades. There is a large stock of the lower qualities, but fourths at between 8*l.* and 10*l.* 10s. have been cleared. Fine white druggists' is worth about 14*l.* to 14*l.* 10s.

TURMERIC.—At auction 71 bags Cochin offered and sold at higher prices, including fair small finger 25s. to 26s.; 66 bags Madras sold at 23s. 6*d.* for small dull bulby finger. Privately the market continues very firm, good bright Madras finger having been sold at 30s. per cwt., 32s. 6*d.* being asked for fine, and for Cochin split bulbs 9s. has been paid in quantity, 10s. being asked. Bengal is firmly held at 20s. spot.

WAX, JAPANESE, is easier at 56s. to 56s. 6*d.* spot.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general bulk of business passing in the heavy-chemical market continues to be of a satisfactory nature, and, with costs of manufacture in most cases higher, values maintain a very firm tone all round. Export business is perhaps rather quieter, but for the season of the year it is a good average.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—A very firm tone continues to rule in this branch, both on prompt and forward account. A good demand prevails, while there is not a great deal offering. Present nominal quotations: Beekton November-December delivery 12*l.* 11s. 3*d.*, January-June delivery 12*l.* 15s., Beekton terms 12*l.* 5s., London 12*l.* 7s. 6*d.*, Leith 12*l.* 8s. 9*d.*, and Hull 12*l.* 5s. to 12*l.* 7s. 6*d.*

BENZOLS are in good all-round demand, especially for early delivery, and consequently supplies are somewhat on the scarce side. Prices are very firm. Present prices: 90-per-cent. 11*d.* to 11½*d.* per gal., and 50-per-cent. 1s. per gal.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are in rather better supply, but prices are steady, and do not seem at all likely to decline. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½*d.* per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; export, 3½*d.* per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 2½*d.* per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow, and export 2½*d.* per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow.

GREEN COPPERAS is in good average request, with prices very steady. Best Lancashire makes, 37s. 6*d.* to 42s. 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; Welsh, 12s. to 14s. per ton, free on rails in bulk.

ZINC SALTS maintain a firm tone, and are moving fairly well. Zinc sulphate, crystals, 7*l.* 7s. 6*d.* to 7*l.* 12s. 6*d.* per ton; zinc chloride, 100° Tw., 7*l.* 2s. 6*d.* to 7*l.* 7s. 6*d.* per ton.

RECOVERED SULPHUR, with somewhat scarce supply, is steady at 5*l.* 5s. to 5*l.* 10s. per ton, in bags free on rails.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, October 30.

Our drug-market shows a fair amount of business.

AGAR-AGAR is firm at from 305m. to 310m. per 100 kilos. for prime white threads.

ALOES.—Cape is firm at 69m.

ANISEED is steady, new crop offering at 48m., and old crop 57m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is very firm at 950m. per 100 kilos. in bells and 925m. in slabs.

CANTHARIDES are quoted at 8m. to 8½m. per kilo.

CARAWAY-SEED is advancing, 60½m. per 100 kilos, being quoted for average quality.

CASCARA SAGRADA is steady at 95m.

CONDURANGO is dull of sale at 59m. to 58m.

CUMIN-SEED is very strong. Malta is quoted 150m., and Mogador 125m.

ERGOT is tending firmer at about 240m. per 100 kilos.

GOLDEN-SEAL is also tending firmer. Spot is quoted 15m. per kilo., and 14½m. for shipment.

IPECACUANHA is firm. Rio is quoted 18m. to 18½m., and Cartagena 17m. per kilo.

JALAP is very scarce at 95m. to 100m.

JAPANESE WAX is quiet and lower on the spot at 110m., and 108m. for shipment.

LYCOPodium is steady at 475m. in cases, or 465m. in bags.

MENTHOL is quiet at 19½m. to 19m. per kilo.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is very firm and advancing; first-pressing in barrels is 65m. per 100 kilos. spot. Cod-liver is steady at 80m. for non-congealing oil. Rape is a little easier. Chinese wood in barrels is quoted 64m. per 100 kilos., and Palmkernel is very scarce at 64m. per 100 kilos. Turpentine is firm but quiet at 97m.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Camphor is very firm at 200m. H.G.H. Peppermint oil is quoted 12½m. per lb., and Japanese at 13½m. per kilo.

SPERMACETI is quoted 280m. per 100 kilos.

Cyprian Origanum Oil.

The manufacture of origanum oil in Cyprus, to which attention was first called in these columns four years ago, continues to make progress under the guidance of Mr. P. Genadius, the Director of the Agricultural Department. Professor Dunstan, F.R.S., of the Imperial Institute, has examined samples of the oil, which proved to be of good quality. The origanum-plant grows readily in the forest, for its extraction from which permission can be obtained, and the Department is ready to withdraw from the business and to give advice and assistance to any approved person who may engage in the industry. The product is easily made and can be profitably disposed of to druggists, soap and perfume makers, and essential-oil dealers.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Saturday, November 3.

Inter-Pharmacy Football League. Matches: Metropolitan v. Muter's (Gorrington Park); London v. Westminster (Wormholt Farm).

Monday, November 5.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association. Church House, Church Street, at 8.45 P.M. Mr. S. N. Pickard on "Some Pharmaceutical Observations."

The Chemists' Ball. A general meeting will be held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 2.30 P.M., for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the ensuing Ball.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Sir William Ramsay on "The Advantages of Investigating the Unlikely."

Tuesday, November 6.

Halifax Chemists' Association. Meeting to consider the Soap Trust.

Wednesday, November 7.

Stockport Chemists' Association. County Restaurant, at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Glasgow Optical Society. Blythswood Hotel, 320 Argyle Street, at 8 P.M. Mr. H. L. Taylor on "Ophthalmic Lenses in Theory and Practice."

Thursday, November 8.

Leeds Chemists' Association. Grand Central Hotel, at 8.45 P.M. Paper by Mr. W. L. Currie (Glasgow).

West Ham Chemists' Association. Earls Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., at 7 P.M. Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., on "Pharmaceutical Politics."

Liverpool Chemists' Association. Royal Institution, at 8 P.M. Mr. R. C. Cowley on "Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ."

Chemists' Assistants' Association. 73 Newman Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. W. Lamond Howie will give a lantern lecture on "The Art of Southern Germany."

North Staffordshire Chemists' Association. Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, at 7 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association. Technical School, at 8.15 P.M. Paper by Mr. J. W. Sampson.

Friday, November 9.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association. 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Inaugural address by Mr. J. Tait (President) on "A Pharmacy Student's Course of Study."

College Notes.

LONDON COLLEGE FOOTBALL CLUB.—At Acton on Saturday, October 27, an eleven representing this club tried conclusions with the first eleven of the Central Y.M.C.A., who, however, proved much too strong for the Londoners, outclassing them by 4 goals to nil. The College team was not fully represented, four of the forwards being reserve men.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The dates of the next two evening lantern lectures have been altered, so that on Tuesday, November 20, Mr. W. L. Howie, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., will lecture on "The Art of Southern Germany"; and on Tuesday, December 4, Mr. William Mair, F.C.S., will give his lecture on "American Pharmacy." The materia medica collections at the College have been recently enriched by Mr. Henry Wheeler, 9 Great Tower Street, E.C., who has presented a large number of specimens of American and other drugs. These are gradually being arranged for the students' use. Messrs. Garrard & Son, of Dunster House, Mincing Lane, have also contributed specimens of Ceylon and Indian materia medica.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

THE Executive met at 32 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, October 26, Mr. D. B. Dott (Chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, alluded to the death of Mr. John Bowman, Leith, and to the dinner given by the Aberdeenshire pharmacists to the President of the Society. He further spoke about the quater-centenary of the Aberdeen University and the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Birmingham. The VICE-CHAIRMAN (Mr. J. P. Gilmour) referred to the brilliance of the Conference, and he and Mr. TOCHER spoke about the small number of Scotsmen at it.

NOMINATION OF EXAMINERS.

The Executive then sat in committee to hear the report of the committee appointed to recommend a Board of Examiners. The only member of the present Board whose term of office expires this year is Professor John Gibson, an examiner in chemistry. On resuming, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. FISHER, seconded by Mr. SUTHERLAND, was carried:

The meeting unanimously agrees to recommend that Dr. Leonard Dobbin, assistant to the Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer on Chemical Theory and History of Chemistry and on Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh; James William Helenus Trail, Professor of Botany in the University of Aberdeen; Peter Boa, Edinburgh; George Coull, D.Sc., Edinburgh; Alexander Davidson, Montrose; David Brown Dott, Edinburgh; Jonathan Innes Fraser, Edinburgh; and George Fowlie Merson, Kilmarnock, be nominated for election by the Council as members of the Board of Examiners for Scotland for 1907.

[In this recommendation Dr. Dobbin is the only person who is not at present an examiner.]

Mr. J. ANDERSON RUSSELL congratulated the committee on the manner in which the report had been presented.

STANDING ORDERS.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY reported with regard to the remit as to standing orders that the committee had unanimously agreed formally to adopt the standing orders of the Council as far as practicable. The Executive then went over the orders seriatim, and it was proposed that Orders 6 to 9 should be remitted to the committee with instructions to alter them so as to be more in accordance with Scottish practice, it being thought by some that as they stood they might lead to confusion; but the VICE-CHAIRMAN thought they should adopt the orders as they stood, as he considered that the English method would work well enough.—This was agreed to.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY reported that he had communicated with all the districts and the list stood complete with the exception of Leith, where they had to appoint a secretary in room of the late Mr. Bowman. The Leith district had nominated Mr. Adam Duncan, Easter Road, who had expressed his readiness to accept the office if the Council appointed him. In Central Edinburgh Mr. Forret had asked to be relieved from the office, which he had held for twelve years, and the members had nominated Mr. R. L. Hendry to fill the vacancy, and he is willing to act. He also mentioned a supplementary question arising on a communication from the Glasgow district. In respect to the practical difficulties that had manifested themselves during the last general election, the Council considered it most desirable that, so far as possible, every divisional secretary should be a voter in the division he represents. The Glasgow district had made out a scheme with that purpose in view.

Mr. W. L. CURRIE moved the adoption of the scheme, which he thought was the best that could be devised.

Mr. SUTHERLAND referred to Govan as a large enough district to be represented by two secretaries, and he said the same of Partick.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN said the scheme was drawn up at the request of the Council, and he thought it should be carried out as soon as possible.

The scheme was adopted.

EVENING MEETINGS.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY intimated that Dr. Chas. Hunter Stewart, Professor of Public Health in the University of Edinburgh, is to deliver the inaugural address at the opening of the winter session on November 16. The subject of the address will be "Bacteriology and Pharmacy," with lantern-illustrations.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

It was remitted to the General Purposes Committee to take any action that might be necessary in regard to looking after this Bill in Parliament.—This was all the business.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

DUTCH MEDICINE FORMULAS.—Mr. G. S. Fuller, a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, considers that a South African Pharmacopœia should be published in which the formulas for Dutch medicines are given, and that any deviation should be punished under the Food, Drugs, and Seeds Act. The matter is to be discussed by the Society at a general meeting on October 11.

THE AMALGAMATED CHEMISTS' CRICKET CLUB gave a Cinderella dance in the Goede Trouw Hall, Cape Town, on October 3. The retail section of the trade was well represented, and about thirty couples were on the floor. Mr. J. Jones, President of the club, was unable to attend owing to his presence being required at a Cape Town Council-meeting. Mr. H. J. Kinlay was the M.C., assisted by the committee of the club as stewards.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. Dawn Copley, of Messrs. Smart & Copley, Bulawayo, was in Cape Town when the mail left. Mrs. Copley is not in very good health, and it is thought that a stay in the peninsula will prove beneficial prior to returning to Rhodesia. She has vastly improved since arriving at the Cape.—Mrs. Harry Evans, wife of Mr. H. Evans, of P. J. Petersen & Co., Cape Town, who has recently recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, returned to Cape Town on October 8 in the *Kinfauns Castle* from a trip round the coast.

CUSTOMS TARIFF INTERPRETATIONS.—A deputation of the Management Committee of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce waited on the Treasurer on September 24 in reference to the publication of Customs tariff interpretations and other matters. In reply to questions, the Controller of Customs stated that the plan now being followed is to forward to the Principal of the Statistical Bureau suggestions of definitions for circulation to the other Customs Departments, and that when replies have been received the interpretation favoured by the majority of the Colonies is adopted and published. The committee recommend that in cases in which goods have been detained by the Customs officers for the purpose of ensuring that they are properly described upon the bills of entry, after a decision has been once given by the Controller in respect thereto, a circular should be issued to all officers in the Customs Department, stating what the decision and definition are, with the object of preventing the necessity on future occasions, when the same article is again imported, of subjecting it to the same scrutiny and delay. The Controller stated that this raised a question which must be left entirely to the discretion of the Department. A record is kept of goods which have been detained for examination,

but no details of the results have been hitherto noted. He promised, however, to communicate with the responsible Customs officers, drawing attention to the complaints and instructing them that, while it is essential in the interests of the revenue that their discretion in deciding what goods shall be detained for examination should not be lightly interfered with, they should adopt a system of registering the results of examinations, in order to avoid the necessity of constantly opening and gauging the contents of certain classes of goods. The articles to which this instruction will more especially apply are perfumery, medicines, and other articles of an expensive kind, which are rendered practically valueless after being opened for examination through the unavoidable destruction of labels, stoppers, etc.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE STABILITY.—In July last the Canadian Commercial Agent at Cape Town reported to his Government as follows:

The depression in business continues general, and shows no signs of lessening. Many firms hitherto considered to have been excellent marks have either gone to the wall or are liquidating, and most of the New York export houses interested in South African trade have suffered severely through giving extended credit in their anxiety to get business. Canadian explorers are advised that the present conditions in South Africa are such that extreme caution should be exercised in all transactions on a credit basis.

Acting on this information, the Canadian Department of Trade warned Canadian manufacturers to observe extreme caution in dealing with South African firms in view of the unfavourable conditions of the country. The Management Committee of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce takes exception to the information as published in Canada, though it admits that the depression in trade continues. The Chamber points out that many oversea firms, in their anxiety to open up business with South Africa, have shipped out merchandise to irresponsible concerns, with disastrous results. A letter in these terms was sent to the Canadian Commercial Agent, who, in reply, promised to communicate it to the Canadian Government, adding that he had neither the time nor the inclination to enter upon an argument concerning the *pros* and *cons* of his report, which represented his view in as few words as possible. Commenting on this incident and on trade conditions generally throughout South Africa, our Cape correspondent says that there are very few concerns in the drug-trade there that are not entitled to ordinary credit. It is true that the indent business in South African drug-circles is considerably restricted, quite a number of concerns that formerly sent orders to England and America now having to rely on local sources owing to the financial pull one or the other wholesaler on the coast has over them; but druggists in such a condition of business are for the most part quite frank about it, and would not deliberately order with a view to "letting in" an oversea shipper. The only extra supervision that is called for is to watch the mushroom firms that sprang up during the war—of these there are but a few in the drug-trade.

Orange River Colony.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The only rift in the lute that marred the proceedings at this Congress, held at Bloemfontein from October 1 to October 6, was an editorial protest from the "Bloemfontein Friend" against the exclusion of the Press not only from the official, but even from the social meetings of the Congress. It appears that before the Congress assembled an intimation was sent to the Press that, as the proceedings were of a private nature, Press representatives would not be admitted, but reports would be furnished to them. Such an unusual proceeding was, naturally enough, resented by the "Friend," which referred rather unkindly to the evident desire of the doctors to hide "their mistakes and indiscretions" in diagnosis and practice. The "Friend" comment was perhaps unnecessarily vitriolic, but the visitors attending the Congress nevertheless were very pleased with the reception and hospitality accorded to them. To the "At Home" given by the Medical Society, invitations were issued to all the chemists in Bloemfontein, and among those present were Messrs. F. Carter (President Ph.Soc.O.R.C.), S. S. Hewitt (Vice-President Ph.Soc.O.R.C.), J. Main (member of Medical and Pharmacy Council), J. F. Hewitt (Secretary Ph.Soc.O.R.C.), E. B. Dunkerton (Lennon, Ltd.), S. Taylor, and J. A. Dinwoodie.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

What is a Gill?

SIR,—Regarding this query by "Oxon." in your issue of October 27, I have never heard till now of any other quantity being given for a gill than 5 fl. oz. In the North here lots of gills are wanted, but of whisky, not beer. I think it probable that an error has been made either in reading or writing, and that the quantity of camphor should have been 2d. and not 2 oz. I find in most domestic recipes for furniture-polish and embrocation that the price of the camphor and other less important ingredients is put, and not the quantity. This has been done in the one under discussion for the acetic acid and antim. chlor.

Yours truly,

JOHN HUTTON.

Brechin, October 29.

A Hint to Advertisers.

SIR,—Your window-ticket competition has been very interesting to me; but, being an "artist" of the rubber-type stamp, I did not enter, thinking only freehand was admissible. Might I respectfully suggest that advertisers in the *C. & D.* would occasionally insert an advertisement appealing to the general public and capable of being cut out and pasted on a card-mount? Trade terms, etc., could be printed at foot, and cut away when displayed on counter or in window. I think many would appreciate this, especially those whose time is very limited. The "cutting out" has already been suggested in your columns, and if a chemist is willing to do this why should not the wholesaler assist him?

I am, yours truly,

ONE WHO DOES. (190/56.)

Mr. Sloan's Amendment.

SIR,—I observe in your issue of October 27, p. 647, a paragraph on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill in which, referring to Mr. Sloan's motion admitting druggists' apprentices to the Pharmaceutical Licence examination (Ireland), you remark that "Mr. Carse has stated that it is not to be proceeded with." I would like very much to know from what source you obtained that information, for I must confess it is the first intimation I have had of it, and is only another of those misrepresentations in reference to myself which are evidently becoming quite common of late. Such a statement, however, having been published, it necessitates my not only giving it a direct contradiction, but referring to a certain thing which has transpired lately (which I did not intend to refer to, had it not been for the publication of the above statement)—namely, that, at the invitation of the Pharmaceutical Council, a deputation, consisting of Mr. Rankin (Secretary), Mr. S. Suffern, Mr. McDowell, and myself, met their Law Committee in conference at Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, October 3, when we made it quite clear and distinct to them that we had not abandoned the amendment referred to, or the other one of which they had been notified, asking for increased representation on the Council. For some inexplicable reason, best known to themselves, the Pharmaceutical Council did not see fit to publish the fact that such a deputation had been received, nor what transpired at the conference or the subsequent meeting of Council. The net result was that the

conference proved practically abortive. I cannot for the life of me see how it is that the Pharmaceutical Council can conscientiously consider it right and proper to ask the conjoint Board of Physicians and Surgeons to recognise their Licence examination so as to enable their licentiates to raise themselves to a higher position in life, while they refuse a like privilege to chemists and druggists and their apprentices, especially in the face of the fact that several of the present members of Council served their apprenticeship with chemists and druggists passed under the Modified examination when the Act came in force and at the present moment consider themselves among the *élite* of the trade.

Faithfully yours,

JAMES D. CARSE.

Belfast, October 27.

Trusts and the Drug-trade.

SIR,—The time seems to be fast approaching when everything under the sun will be controlled by trusts and municipalities. It is all the more surprising to note the small extent to which the drug-business has been manipulated by syndicates, pools, combinations, and similar chips of the trusty Old Block. A splendid opportunity offers itself to an American young man of moderate means who desires to accumulate his first million with ease and expedition. Assuming from his unpretentious capital that the American young man lacks the advantage of an elementary commercial training, let him begin on drugs pure and simple. He will find them not unprofitable, and his experience will be of use in many a bigger squeeze. By selecting drugs of inconsiderable production and infinitesimal dose he can benefit himself and fear no qualms of conscience (should he possess any) that their increased cost will become an insufferable burden to consumers. Considering the enormous possibilities of loot concealed in corners in drugs it is passing strange that little has yet been attempted. Syndicates of alkaloid-makers there are in plenty; but if the spirit is willing the flesh is weak, and the materials for manufacture are on the open market free to all, with the inevitable result that when syndicate prices show a tempting profit, half-a-dozen new makers appear on the scene. But there are other drugs. There are even drugs the market in which is as a 6x2 to a Canadian wheat-field when compared with Soap and Ste(a)l business.

Yours faithfully,

MERCATOR. (195/26.)

Wanted, Trade Affiliation.

SIR,—The lot of the qualified chemist leaves much to be desired; it might leave but little. If he find the struggle against unfair competition by usurpers of his title too great, the remedy is in his own hands; when is he going to awaken to that fact?

The law upholds the title, but is powerless to protect it from abuse. Any tinker or tailor, butcher or cabinet-maker can possess his name with the title and pocket with impunity the profits accruing from the exercise of a business belonging exclusively to the chemist—his alone, won by him in the examination-rooms at Galen Place. In his apathy the chemist stands aside and allows the pirates to step in, seize his business, and offer it as a bait. What matters it if the Drug Department be run at a loss? The pirate does not depend upon it for a living: he utilises it as a "draw"—as an inexpensive advertisement for his legitimate calling. I have seen the whole front page of one of the most widely circulated morning papers covered by the advertisement of a firm of *soi-disant* chemists; but in vain did I search amid the mass of miscellaneous items for one article that would justify the use of the usurped title. Yet this huge list of portmanteaus, hair-brushes, silver goods, mirrors, photo-frames, books, stationery, etc., was headed in large type "— Chemists." How many of these general dealers, if stripped of their own trades, would pay their way if they were compelled to depend alone on their drug department? Very few, if any. Is it fair, then, that they should take another man's living and use it for the sole purpose of advertising their own particular lines? They seem to argue in this manner:

We must do some sensational advertising to draw customers; if, however, we cut down the profits on our regular lines we shall only lessen our incomes. Let us run some other business at a bare margin of profit; it will be a splendid "draw" for our goods. We will give the public the

profits that should go into the other fellow's pocket, and the public will applaud us and, what is more to the point, will patronise us, thinking all our lines to be equally cheap; and thus we not only keep our incomes intact, but indirectly get the other fellow's as well.

Of course the "other fellow" is the qualified chemist—the very man to whom Parliament has granted special protection in virtue of his specialised knowledge, attested by his successful negotiation of the Minor; yet so inane, so inert, is the qualified chemist that he cannot seize upon the opportunity of self-protection that lies within his grasp, but allows himself to be cajoled into robbing himself and his brethren of the reward specially reserved for them. How may all this be remedied? How may the qualified man claim his own? Your correspondent "Organiser" hits the right nail, and hits it on the head: Organisation. Let a brotherhood or fraternity of chemists be formed; to belong to it to be a mark of honour, a chemist outside its pale to be regarded as a pariah, a black leg, a parasite, to be banned as a traitor. Let a strong executive be formed to manage minor details, but important questions to be decided by postal ballot. Let a spirit of Freemasonry pervade its ranks, pressure—and it would require but little—to be brought upon all the newly qualified to induce them to join the brotherhood. One of the most important rules to be that no member should sell or lend his title or services to anyone outside the brotherhood. In a very short time there would be such a dearth of qualified assistants available for unqualified employers that the great bulk of Drug Stores and Drug Departments held by co-operative stores, drapers, grocers, cabinet-makers, etc., would be closed, for the law demands that those practising as chemists must have a qualified man on their premises, and that is just where the chemist behind the shelter of his qualifications has the whole question under his control. Organise, brethren, and be your own masters. I believe, Sir, at the present moment the chemists of Great Britain are but waiting for the word. May I ask you with your influential journal to test this assertion? I would gladly subscribe to a fund for canvassing and sending a voting-paper to every qualified chemist in the Kingdom, and, if done, I predict a ready response and a heavy poll in favour of organisation.

Yours faithfully,

UNITY. (195/27.)

Canadians and the B.P.

SIR,—I have read your leader on an Imperial Pharmacopœia, and I would offer the following remarks as being germane to the subject. The consensus of opinion in Canada is undoubtedly that the preparation of a National Pharmacopœia should be entrusted to physicians and pharmacists, drawn not only from England but from all parts of the British Empire. Common sense dictates such a procedure. The physician uses it in prescribing and the pharmacist uses it to make up the prescriptions of the physician. If the present law does not permit of the pharmacist having a voice in the compilation of the Pharmacopœia, then the law should be changed. It must not be overlooked that the Pharmacopœia is not of such paramount importance as it used to be. The medical profession is rapidly getting away from it and depends to a large extent on the excellent and up-to-date preparations of the manufacturing pharmacist. A dispensing chemist in a large way of business sees the prescriptions of a number of doctors every day, and he knows which are the more popular remedies with them, and which he must necessarily stock. He also handles the official preparations of the Pharmacopœia more frequently than the physician, and knows which are best appreciated and which are very rarely used. For these reasons, not to mention others, it looks very much as though the pharmacist is an essential of the committee for the revision of a Pharmacopœia.

Your obedient servant,

Montreal, October 18.

HENRY R. GRAY.

[We have received other communications on this subject, to which we hope to refer next week.—EDITOR.]

Income-tax.

The Income-tax Reclamation Association, Ltd., 14-18 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., think it of present interest to set forth grounds upon which deductions and repayments may be claimed. They are as follows: Income

under 700% per annum; life and accident assurance; bank interest; depreciation; expenses necessarily incurred in earning income; over-assessment; decreased or decreasing profits; business losses; double assessments; cessation of business; foreign profits wrongly assessed; capital increase assessed as income; set-off of loss against profit or private income of self and wife. The Association will give any of our readers who are dissatisfied with their assessments preliminary advice in confidence without charge.

Dispensing Notes.

Zinc-creams.

SIR.—Concerning "Nemo's" difficulty in turning out a satisfactory zinc paste. Some time ago I had occasion to prepare a quantity, and could only overcome the difficulty by the addition of about 2 per cent. of vaseline. This addition was sanctioned by the prescriber, and I am sending a sample (marked A). No separation occurs on standing. While on this subject, I send herewith a sample (marked B) of cream prepared from a prescription almost identical with the calamine, etc., cream appearing in the "Art of Dispensing," p. 355. By using 24 grains to a 4-oz. batch a fairly good cream results—much better than I have obtained by any other method. How or why the addition of a body immiscible with water should enable moisture to be more readily taken up I cannot explain; being familiar with the action of vaseline upon ol. ricini towards water led me to try it.

Yours truly,
RUSTIC. (196/32.)

[Sample A is a beautiful white cream of soft ointment consistence. Sample B is a softer preparation, but as homogeneous as A.]

Puzzled (190/46).—When liq. arsenicalis occurs in a pill-prescription, evaporate it. In your case 48 minims may be reduced to about ten; then put the saccharated ferrous carbonate in the dish, mix well, transfer to a mortar, and mass with glycerin of tragacanth.

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1906," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

Income-tax (188/51).—By the Finance Act, 1880, Section 52, "income-tax in England and Ireland, except when payable by way of deduction or assessed in respect of railways, is payable on or before January 1 in each year of assessment. In Scotland income-tax, except when payable by way of deduction, is also payable on or before January 1." In some parts of the country legal proceedings are taken if the tax is not paid by March 31.

Committal (190/52) asks: (1) Does the fact of a debtor being an undischarged bankrupt prevent a creditor obtaining a committal order that would be granted upon all the circumstances of the debt and the position of the debtor? (2) If "Yes," does the fact that although he was undischarged when the debt was created and when a "forthwith" order was made, but was discharged shortly after, entitle the creditor to obtain a committal order now he is discharged for the debt created while he was undischarged? [If the debt was incurred after the date of the receiving order, then the debtor will not be able to raise his bankruptcy as a defence to the committal. If he failed to disclose the fact that he was an undischarged bankrupt, it ought to weigh with the Judge and induce him to make an order for committal.]

Rogamus (194/173).—The description "pharmacy" is not protected by the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Section 12 of the 1852 Act makes it unlawful for any but a pharmaceutical chemist to "use, assume, or exhibit any name, title, or sign implying that he is a person registered under the Act." If this ever covered the use of the word "pharmacy" by pharmaceutical chemists the opportunity for securing it by legal process has long since merged, as it has been used by chemists and druggists for more than a generation without interference. The House of Lords' decision as to companies does not cover this point; it ruled that companies cannot be convicted under Section 15 of the 1868 Act, they not being persons. The right that companies have to use the description "pharmacies" is any that there may be left open to all by Section 12. Unqualified individuals use the description, and are not interfered with. Your remark about Minor men being managers of companies' shops is based on a common misconception that companies may not use Pharmacy Act titles unless the shops are managed by qualified men. Companies need not employ such men at all for any purpose, but if unqualified persons in their employment sell poisons these persons may be prosecuted.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

P. R. H. (180/42).—FRECKLE-LOTION.—The sample of lotion which has "a marvellous effect in removing sunburn and freckles" is made up from a similar recipe to the following:

Spt. camphor.	...	...	3iv.
Liq. plumbi subacet.	...	...	3iv.
Bismuth. subnit.	...	...	3j.
Aq. coloniensis ad	...	...	3iv.

E. E. S. (Suez) (174/40).—CATAPLASMA SAPONIS, OR SOAP PLASTER.—We have had to refer to Pharmacopœias of the eighteenth century to get an authoritative formula for this. In Spielmann's "Pharmacopœia Generalis" (Strasbourg, 1783) the recipe is—

Bread poultice	...	...	16 oz.
Scraped soap	...	...	2 oz.

Ratier gives the formula as—

Barley meal	...	...	8 oz.
White soap	...	...	4 oz.
Water	...	...	a sufficiency

while in other cases milk is used as the liquid for moistening the solids. An example of the last is an Edinburgh formula:

White soap	...	...	1 oz.
Milk	...	...	1 pint
Breadcrumb	...	...	½ lb.

Boil slightly.

J. W. J. (174/12).—BOTTLE-CAPSULING COMPOSITION.—See C. & D., May 12, p. 746, or "Pharmaceutical Formulas" (Edition VI.), p. 519.

W. H. M. (179/28).—The crystals used for kidney-troubles in 5-grain doses are composed of urotropine, for which other names are aminoform, uritone, and metramine. The dose is from 5 to 15 grains in water.

Retlan (135/39).—RAT-POWDER.—The mixture used for driving away rats does not yield us any very definite results. It appears to be crushed oats medicated with a small quantity of pine oil. We cannot detect poison.

J. W. D. (179/12).—Please send us particulars of the hair-wash, as we do not undertake analyses unless they are likely to be of general use to our readers.

J. H. B. (172/70).—TO CLEAN MARBLE.—The following powder is made into a cream with water, and left on the marble overnight, when it is washed off with soap and water:

Dried sodium carbonate	...	...	2 oz.
Powdered pumice or kieselguhr	...	...	1 oz.
Chalk	...	...	1 oz.

Mix and sift.

A variety of marble-cleaning powder used in the same way as the above is made by mixing—

Cream of tartar	...	...	1 oz.
Oxalic acid	...	...	1 oz.
Kieselguhr	...	...	2 oz.

These formulas are useful in removing grease, but in bad cases benzine mixed with chalk or fuller's earth is rubbed on the greasy parts.

C. D. K. (168/16).—Particulars of the use of the sample of veterinary embrocation must be sent.

Massage (147/25).—MESSAGE-PASTE.—A good imitation of the Spanish massage-paste can be made by perfuming ung. cetacei with ol. neroli and ol. jasmin.

W. A. B. (184/16).—BLACK HAIR-DYE.—If you refer to the "Buyers' Guide" of the C. & D. or the C. & D. Diary, you will find out the best hair-dyes on the market. So far as we are aware, all the hair-dyes sold in this country are harmless if used with care. It is the phenylene-diamine solutions that have caused skin-eruptions. Recipes for one- and two-solution dyes were given in the C. & D. as recently as April 7, p. 552.

Boston (182/5).—(1) The "Registered Druggist" and "Apothecaries' Hall Assistant" certificates are not accepted as statutory qualifications in New Zealand. (2) You give no particulars about the sample of liniment.

Demos (179/69).—(1) BOOKS ON TOOTH-EXTRACTION.—See C. & D. Diary, p. 504. Gorham's "Tooth-extraction" is out of print. (2) The deposit that occurs in egg-juleps made with soap is due to lime salts from the use of hard water. If you use a pure soap, such as Vinolia household soap, and distilled water, the trouble should cease.

** We have other replies to correspondents in type which we hope to insert next week.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

10 LB. ol. lavand. Mitcham, 1901, 26s. lb. 233/23, Office of this Paper.
WHAT offers for 5½ original tins (about 210 lb.) styraz? 236/39, Office of this Paper.

OFFERS wanted.—Papain (oz.), Ingulin 4s. 6d., Lactopeptine tablets, etc.; list sent. MATTHEWS, Royston, Herts.

COCAIN. hydroch., 4 oz.; pilocarpine nitrate, ½ oz. Offers to "CLIMAX" (198/15), Office of this Paper.

CAMPHOR, 2-4 oz. squares; overstocked; what offers, 4 or 7 lb. lots? "CHEMIST," 72A Crawford Street, W.

1 CWT. naphthaline balls, 20s. cwt.; 3 cwt. petro. jelly scented with mirbane oil, at 15s. cwt.; 3 cwt. lubricating-oil, 907 S.P.G., at 8s. cwt. 236/14, Office of this Paper.

OVERSTOCKED.—Twelve 1-lb. bottles chloro-dyne (Squire's formula); a splendid article; carriage paid 2s. 3d. lb., lot 2s. "PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST," 1 Westgate, Cleckheaton.

½ CWT. pure eosine, 1s. 7d. lb.; ½ cwt. genuine birdlime, 4d. lb.; 2 cwt. ground sal-ammoniac, 32s. cwt.; 14-lb. tin fresh ground cucubs, 7d. lb.; 7 lb. choice vanilloes, 4s. lb. 240/26, Office of this Paper.

FORMULÆ.

LEE'S 100 practical formulas supply working instructions for all you need, in reasonable quantities with prices worked out; over 500 sets sold, and many appreciative letters in return. Price 2s. 6d., complete, post free, from LEE, Chemist, Teddington.

NEW high-class elegant toilet-preparation, snow-white, semi-solid, supersedes glycerine-and-cucumber, etc., no grease, cheaply made, perfectly harmless, and very efficacious; splendid line, complete satisfaction guaranteed; fullest instructions; formula 1s. 6d. ALBERT, 16 Stracey Road, Norwich.

BARGAIN.—Book containing 200 odd clearly written and well-tried recipes, comprising profitable hair tonics and washes, embrocations, large and varied amount of mixtures, creams, rennet, salines, toilets, veterinary recipes, photography, etc., etc.; splendid offer for a chemist working on Store principles; cash £2 10s.; worth treble. MEARS, 145 Devonshire Street, Mile End, London.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

BRUCE GREEN'S test case, complete, cost four guineas; what offers? LOGSDAIL, Chemist, King's Lynn.

QUARTER-PLATE Unity folding pocket camera for films and plates, 3 dark slides, case, supplementary lens, Bausch & Lomb shutter, in excellent condition; cost over £5 10s. last Christmas, will sell £3 10s. PARRY, Chemist, Harlech.

FIRST-CLASS microscope, maker Johnson, Tottenham Court Road; 2 eye-pieces, 1, 1, and 2 in. objectives, complete with bulleye condenser, polariser, live-box, forceps, etc., condition as new; cost £20, accept £8 or near offer. Call or write, "A. M.," 241 New King's Road, Fulham.

MEMORANDUM Frena, with leather case, cost £3 10s., take £1; ½-plate Frena and single lens, canvas case, cost £5 5s., for £2; ½-plate, with R.R. lens and magnifiers, cost £9, take £3; 5 × 4, with solid leather case and magnifiers, cost £13, take £4; Kodaks, 50s. Panoram 12s. 6d., 33s. Bull's Eyes 12s. 6d.; gas-light post-cards, matte or glossy, 25s. 1,000. MARIN, Chemist, Southampton.

ONE Butcher's lantern, absolutely new, listed at £3 15s., with case and 4-wick burner, 14 ft. square lantern-sheet; camera, ½-plate, with 2 lenses, 1 lens costing alone £3 15s.; case and 6 double dark slides; accessories—2 ½-plate porcelain dishes, 1 whole-plate ditto, 2 ½-plate ditto, 8 ½-plate printing-frames, 3 ½-plate ditto, 1 postcard ditto, etc., etc.; ½ doz. ferrotype plates; 1 Salmon's vignettes; ½-plate magazine hand-camera, carrying 12 plates, double lens on rack and pinion, cost £2 5s. What offers? 226/11, Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

WHAT offers? 1 dozen boxes Rendell's, quite new. 237/34, Office of this Paper.

FIVE gross Top-Not Soap; ½ gross Kellenzo; dozen 1s. 1½d. Bromo-seltzer. Offers, NOBLE, Chemist, Peterborough.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 66.

SHOP FITTINGS.

FIVE 6-gal. pear-shaped carboys, 7 ft. long; Counter showcase. Particulars, 233/17, Office of this Paper.

TWO show specie-jars, good condition, Maw's Book of Illustrations Nos. 1459 and 1461. "W.," 104 Farringdon Road, E.C.

CHECK-TILL, National, ticket-producer, with advertisement; used one year; good condition; cost new £84. Offers, 238/21, Office of this Paper.

SHOWCASE for tooth-brushes, Maw's, fig. 2752, mahogany, bent plate glass, revolving front, 3 glass trays; good condition; 60s. LEE, Chemist, Barnstaple.

TWO specie-jars, 37 in. high; wanted, case, glass door, 25 in. × 50 in. × 3 in., 4 plate-glass shelves, shaped, length 60 in., width 16, 12, 10, 6½ in. QUIBELL, Chemist, Forest Hill, S.E.

SPRING blind, outside, £4; 2 carboys, £1; nest of drawers, 20, mahogany fronts, glass knobs and labels, £3; shop-rounds, 2 dozen quarts, 18s., 3 dozen pints 15s., 3 dozen ½-pints 13s. 6d.; 1 dozen 2-lh. ung. jars, 24s.; square lamp and arm, £1 5s. ROBERTS, 2c Englands Lane, Hampstead, N.W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THREE gross ounce flat poison-bottles, actinic green, 15s. BILTON, Asthury, Congleton.

OVERSTOCKED.—2 gross boxes quinine cones (Rendell shape) 5s. doz., 3 doz. 4s. 6d. dozen. 239/32, Office of this Paper.

VEEDEE vibrator; will take 1 doz. 2s. 9d. Steedman's (Walworth) soothing-powders in exchange. 231/24, Office of this Paper.

DENTIST'S showcases; 1 bent-glass (mirror back), 1 right-angle ditto, with or without specimens. SIMONS, 330b Holloway Road, London.

ONE 5-10 light acetylene-generator, in perfect working order; also a few dozen Luta and Elta acetylene-burners. TWIGG, Chemist, Withernsea.

OFFERS, cash or exchange.—2 doz. 1s. 9d. Armour's meat-juice; 10 2-oz. soluble hcef, Armour's; 4 1-lb. 3 ½-lh. elixir enzymes. FIELDS, Beverley.

WHAT offers? 2 cwt. sulphate of copper crystals; 3 Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopoeias," 9th, 10th, and 11th editions. E. NORMAN, Chemist, Weston-super-Mare.

FOR sale, 9 dozen 8-oz. egg-shaped specimen bottles, like Maw's fig. 1442, made for corks; also 6 doz. 4-oz. ditto, ditto; what price per dozen offered? Hx. ROBINS, Wantage.

FOUR crates unopened new 6 and 8 oz. best Yorkshire bottles, 6s. 6d. gross delivered, sample 3 stamps; 30-lb. carboy composition essence, 15s. W. HUNTROPS, Holbeck Moor, Leeds.

OFFERED.—2 gross 2½d. Oowana soap, 14s. 6d. gross; 28-lb. original tin ol. eucalypt. B.P., 1s. 4d. (sample 3d.); 28 lb. hot-water bottles, new, first quality, 3s. 6d. lb. 235/309, Office of this Paper.

CHRISTY'S "C" cachet-closing apparatus, nickel, complete, for 12 each 000, 1, 1½, 2, 13s. 6d.; B.P. tinctures, original W. qts., unopened, calumba 2s. lb., cinchona 3s. lb., cinchona co. 2s. 9d. lb. ADAMS, Chemist, Mansfield.

TWO pairs hand dispensing-scales, counter-case, 3 brass enemas, 7 lb. rass. sant. ruh., 3 Liquezone, 3 Durant's, 3 efferves. caffeine, 1 Fairchild's peps. tabs., 1 B41 pills, 5 Tomlinson's hrowning, 2 Eucalyptia, 2 6d. Mason's, 5 Horlick's; very cheap. CADOG, Bingham.

BEST offer above half-price accepted to clear the lot; surplus stock; atropia, gr. x.; atropia sulph., gr. x.; aconitine, ½ oz.; cocain. mur., ½ oz.; ess. ambergris, 3 oz.; spongio-piline, ½ yd.; badger T.B., bristle do., ½ each, Maw's; ol. cinnam., 2 oz.; cocain. pur., gr. xij.; best plaster-skins, 1½. J. TAYLOR, 20 Twynholm Mansions, Fulham Cross.

WANTED.

DIRECTORY of Chemists, etc. State date, 235/20, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL chair, impression trays. BEALE, "Hughendon," Campbell Road, Maidstone.

WHITE'S Pharmacopodia, Ince's Latin; latest; cheap. REYNOLDS, 37 Park Road, Blackpool.

ACID pump; 2,000 gals. per hour. Apply, LIVERPOOL BORAX Co., Ltd., Old Swan, Liverpool.

FIFTEEN-GRAIN suppository mould. Particulars to HAYES, Chemist, Haywards Heath.

BENT-GLASS counter case, 40 in. × 14 in. approximately. Price to 240/10, Office of this Paper.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

VACUUM pan, small. Apply, with full particulars, price, etc., to "VACUUM" (194/72), Office of this Paper.

"KEY TO SIGHT TESTING" and other optical books. State price, PRICE, Hollybank, Harborne, Birmingham.

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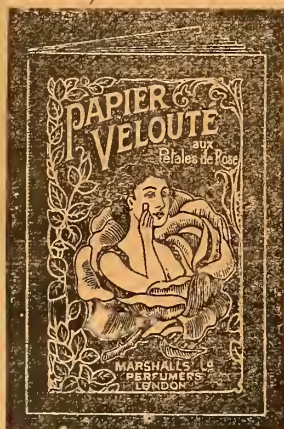
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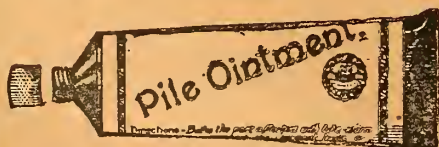
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